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Bailey & Sons Company

RELIABLE SEEDSMEN

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH



Established 1865

....Western Seeds....

Standard Varieties of Vegetables

Asparagus

CULTURE.—Sow the seeds thinly in rows one foot apart, as soon as the ground is warm, in March or April, covering the seed from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep. Thin out the seedlings to three or four inches in the rows, saving only the strongest. The one-year plants should be set out in the spring, in a good, rich sandy soil, dug 20 to 24 inches deep, into which has been worked plenty of well rotted manure, and the plants should be at least six inches below the surface; one foot apart in the row. If it is a stiff clay soil it should be loosened up by mixing plenty of sand or even coal ashes, and well drained. One ounce of seed will produce 300 plants.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. The standard sending as many as thirty shoots.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 55c.

PALMETTO. Bright green and very early. It is of very large size, even and regular in growth and appearance.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c.

COLUMBIA MAMMOTH WHITE. A choice variety with white stalks.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c.

Beans

CULTURE. A succession of sowings can be made from the first week in May until August. Plant in drills about two inches deep and from eighteen inches to three feet apart according to the richness of the soil; the plants should be about three inches apart. One pound to 100 feet of drill, sixty to eighty pounds to an acre. Ask for prices on large quantity.

Green Pod Varieties

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS. A valuable addition to the green podded sorts; extra early, round fleshy pods; very brittle and almost entirely stringless, and without doubt the best green podded bean known.

Pkt. 5c; 1 lb. 15c.

GIANT STRINGLESS VALENTINE. Resembles the Valentine, though pods average one-third larger and usually are stringless. Is fully a week earlier than the Improved Valentine.

Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c.

EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS. An early snap short variety, producing edible pods 40 days after germination.

Pkt. 5c; 1 lb. 15c.

EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE. An old favorite. Very prolific and the pods are fine and round, and very tender while young. It is as early as the preceding one, but the pods are not quite as long nor as straight.

Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c.



Improved Golden Wax.

Yellow Pod Varieties

DWARF BLACK WAX. Known in many localities as Butter Beans. A very superior snap-short, ripening first among the earliest, and having the best characteristics. Pods round, yellowish white, fine flavor.

Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX. The pods are large, long, brittle and entirely stringless, and of a beautiful rich golden wax color.

Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX. It is as early as the Golden Wax; pods very large, long, tender, stringless and of a fine light golden color. It grows taller than Golden Wax, and outyields it by far. We recommend it highly, both for private and market garden.

Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c.

Bush Lima Beans

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA. It is the true bush form of the old Large Lima Pole Beans. It grows vigorously to a height of eighteen to twenty inches, forming a circular bush two to two and a half feet in diameter, yielding from fifty to one hundred pods similar to those grown on the Large White Pole Lima.

Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA. The new Bush Lima grows without the aid of stakes or pole, is compact bush form, from fifteen to eighteen inches high, and produces enormous crops of delicious Lima Beans which can be as easily gathered as the common bush beans.

Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c.

Pole or Running

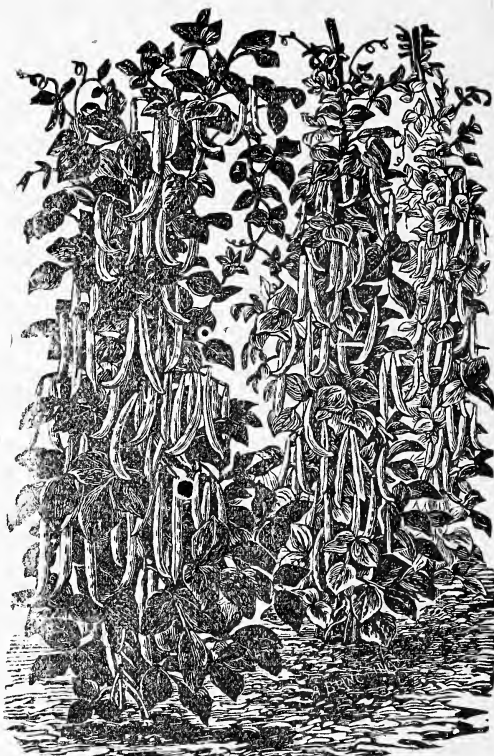
All the following Pole Beans:

Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c.

LAZY WIFE. This sort is very popular. As its name indicates, a handful of choice stringless pods at a single grab. The pods are broad, thick, very fleshy and entirely stringless, and possess a rich, buttery flavor when cooked. The beans are white and make a very good dry bean for winter use; may be grown either on poles or on corn

KENTUCKY WONDER. Vine vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing its pods in large clusters; pods green, very long, often reaching nine or ten inches, nearly round when young and very crisp, becoming very irregular and spongy as the bean ripens.

LARGE WHITE LIMA, OR BUTTER. Rich and finest flavor and estimated to be the best late pole bean.



Beet

CULTURE. Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked and every two weeks after, up to the middle of July. For general crops sow about the twentieth of May. The soil should be deep, rich and mel-

low, plowed deep and harrowed until very fine. Drop about one inch deep in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart, and when well up thin to four or six inches. The tops of the young beets can be used as greens. One ounce will sow 60 feet drill. Six or eight pounds to an acre.

BARTELDES BLOOD TURNIP. Extra selected strain of this variety.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

NEW CRIMSON MODEL. This is indeed a model variety and will be highly appreciated both for forcing or growing outside. It is extremely smooth and symmetrical in shape and of a fine rich, blood-red color.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN. A very early turnip shape variety. Has small tops and grows quickly. The flesh is in alternate rings of white and deep red.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

EARLY BLOOD RED TURNIP. Here we have the old stand-by, the turnip beet, with its dark red color, well known to so many homesteads.

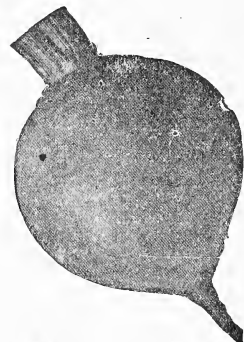
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

DETROIT DARK RED. A choice strain of dark red turnip beet, fine shape with smooth roots, small tops, very tender and sweet.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

ECLIPSE. It is nearly as early as Egyptian and much more desirable, owing to its globe shape, great smoothness and regularity.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.



New Crimson Model

LONG BLOOD RED. An old standard variety used for table and cattle; resists drouth better than any of the other varieties of beets, color deep red, flesh very sweet, grows entirely under ground.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

HALF LONG RED. Larger than the turnip beets and makes a heavier yield.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Sugar Beet and Mangel Wurzel

For Stock Feeding

CULTURE. Sugar beets and Mangels require the same soil as garden beets, but plowed deeper. Sow in May or June in rows eighteen to thirty inches apart and thin from fifteen to eighteen inch in rows. Young plants can be planted to fill up vacancies. When the plants are three or four inches high a top dressing of 200 to 400 pounds of concentrated fertilizer would help the crop very much. As soon as frost comes they could be dug up and heaped at a height of four to six feet on a dry, well drained place, and covered, at first lightly, with loose straw or hay to prevent heating, and when the ground begins to freeze a layer of five or six inches of soil must be placed over the entire heap. Sow four or five pounds to an acre. If for sugar factory, 15 to 20 pounds.

Prices for all the following Mangels and Sugar Beets:
Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

Ask for prices on large quantity.

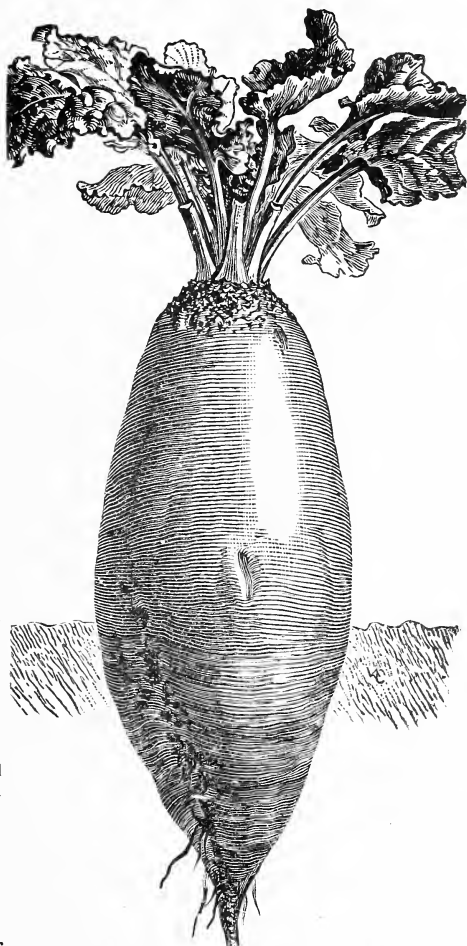
RED TOP SUGAR BEET. It unites capacity for a large yield with an exceedingly rich flesh, making it the best for cattle feeding. Tops medium size, roots above medium size, long top-shaped, growing slightly above the surface; white, washed with red at top; flesh fine grained and very sweet.

WHITE KLEIN WANZLEBEN SUGAR BEET. This variety has proved to be a very valuable sort in Colorado and other sections of this country, where it has long been thoroughly tested. It has a rather long, slender root, very rich in sugar, and grows deeply sunk in the ground, and it is claimed to yield under average conditions, about sixteen tons to the acre, containing 15 to 16 per cent of sugar.

GOLDEN TANKARD MANGEL WURZEL. This is undoubtedly one of the most profitable varieties to grow for stock, as it is an enormous cropper, and is said to be one of the most nutritious Mangels in cultivation. Color bright yellow.

MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL WURZEL. A particularly fine stock of Mangel. The roots attain enormous size, smooth and regular shape.

GIANT FEEDING SUGAR BEET, OR HALF SUGAR MANGEL. This new Sugar Beet gives nearly as large a yield of easily grown and harvested roots as a crop of Mangels, besides being much more succulent than the ordinary Sugar Beet. It grows well above the ground and is easily pulled. Under same cultivation will yield twice more than regular Sugar Beets.



Giant Feeding Sugar Beet, or Half Sugar Mangel.

Borecole or Kale

DWARF GREEN GERMAN. Sow in the spring "sprouts" or "greens." Hardy, prolific; flavor similar to cabbage; desirable in every garden.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.

Cress

CULTURE. Plant on rich soil, finely pulverized, in drills six or eight inches apart. To be used as salt before the flowers appear.

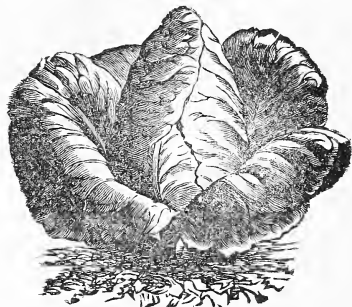
GARDEN, CRESS, CURLED, OR PEPPER GRASS. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

TRUE WATER CRESS. Is quite distinct from the garden Cress, and only thrives when its roots and stems are submerged in water.

Pkt. 5c; oz 30c.

Cabbage

CULTURE. The ground should be highly manured, deeply dug and thoroughly worked. A heavy, moist and fresh loam is very suitable. For early cabbages the seeds should be sown in a hot-bed, in March, and transplanted into the field in April, two feet one way and fifteen to eighteen inches in the other. For late or winter crops, the seeds may be sown either in the cold frame or even in the open ground, in April or beginning of May, and transplanted, when they are four or five inches high, in rows two or three feet apart and from eighteen inches to two feet in the row. To destroy the green worm, so destructive to the leaves, take one ounce of salt-peter and dissolve in three gallons of water, and sprinkle the plants well. Unless it is washed off by the rains one application is sufficient. To destroy the flea, which attacks the young plants, sift the air-slacked lime or tobacco dust as soon as the flea appears above the ground. One oz. produces about 2000 plants.



EARLY WINNINGSTADT. A well known and very popular early variety, in season very close to the Wakefield; heads large, decidedly conical, leaves bright glossy green; heads solid and hard, even in summer. This is a very sureheaded variety; valuable not only for early use, but also for winter cabbage

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

TRUE JERSEY WAKEFIELD. This is an admirable sort and is very good for the family and market garden. The heads begin to mature the latter end of June to the first of July, and may be cut in succession for several weeks.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.00.

ALL SEASONS. This cabbage, while it matures a day or two later in the spring, when planted in July matures a day or two earlier than Early Summer in the fall, so that it will average as early, while the solid heads are from a third to a half as large again, and they are as good for winter use as for summer use.

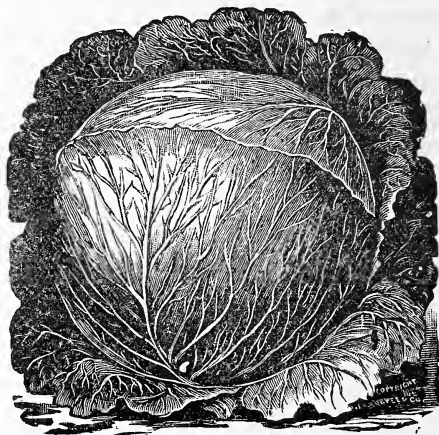
Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH. As a variety for winter market it has no superior, and is more extensively grown than any other. Heads large, bluish green, round, solid, broad and flat on top, and often tinted with reddish brown after being touched with frost; they open white and crisp, are tender and well flavored. It is a fall and winter variety and one of the very best to keep.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

SURE HEAD. Produces large, round, flattened heads, of the Flat Dutch type, and is remarkable for its certainty to head.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.



EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH. Has succeeded admirably on account of its ability to resist heat; it never flaws under the severest sun, and produces very fine heads after the earliest sorts have disappeared. We recommend it highly.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

EARLY SUMMER. This variety is about five days later than the Wakefield, but being fully double the size it may be classed as the best Large Early Cabbage; in weight it is equal to most of the late varieties, and its short outer leaves enable it to be planted nearly as close as the Wakefield—about 12,000 to the acre.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.



THE DANISH BALL HEAD OR HOLLANDER CABBAGE. This variety, known as Ball Head, has been selected and brought to perfection for more than fifty years by Danish gardeners, who grow it almost exclusively for winter use. Bears shipping well, and keeps far into the spring; heads round as a ball, extremely solid and fine-grained, excellent cooking qualities. Our largest cabbage growers have had best returns from the Hollander. Takes full season to make matured heads.

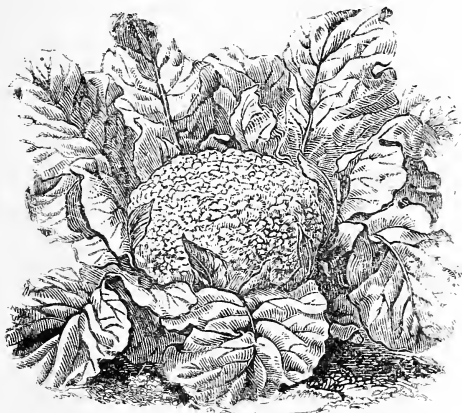
Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$2.25.

MAMMOTH RED ROCK. The best of the red cabbages.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.

Cauliflower

CULTURE. It is the same as for the cabbage, but should be more thorough, and the soil made richer. They delight in a rich, moist soil, and in dry seasons should be abundantly watered, especially when heading. For early Cauliflower the seed should be sown in a hotbed, in January or February, and transplanted in another bed as soon as they are big enough to be handled. As soon as it is safe to plant them outside, which is generally between the middle of March to the middle of April, they should be set in rows, two feet apart, and fifteen inches in the row. If they are hardened before setting in the field, and the growth is not checked, they will head well. When heading tie the outside leaves loosely over the head to protect it from the sun. One ounce produces about 1,500 plants.



EARLY DANISH SNOWBALL. The plants are very dwarf. The outer leaves are erect. The inner ones lap over the head so as to completely shade from the sun, and we consider it a valuable market variety for early and late.

Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; oz. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$5.00.

Carrot

CULTURE. The carrot like other root crops, delights in a sandy loam, deeply tilled. For early crops, sow in spring, as soon as the ground is in good working order; for late crops they may be sown any time until the middle of June. Sow in rows, about 15 inches apart, thinning out to three inches between the plants. One ounce to 150 feet of drill; three pounds to an acre.

OX-HEART OR GUERANDE. It is an intermediate between the Half Long and Horn varieties, attaining a diameter of three or four inches at the neck, and of a most beautiful shape and rich orange color. It is of a fine quality and very productive.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

DANVERS HALF LONG. A decided acquisition to the Half Long type, admirable in color, fixed in habit, a wonderful producer, the best of all for stock-breeders, and valuable to the market gardener.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

CHANTENAY. One of the most perfect and uniform in shape, smooth, heavy yielder, and of fine table qualities. It grows five or six inches long; is fine in texture and easily dug; the flesh is of a beautifully deep orange, tender and of excellent flavor. One of the very best for table and market use.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN. Grows one-third out of the ground, with small top. It will grow to a very large size on light, rich soil, and is very easily gathered. Flesh rather coarse. Is raised exclusively for stock.

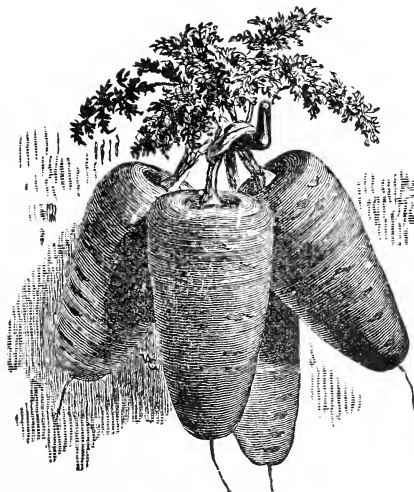
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

EARLY SCARLET HORN. A very early variety. Recommended for the market and family garden. Texture fine, very delicate in flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE. The old standby for both stock feeding and table use, either summer or winter. Fed to milch cows, it increases the flow of rich milk and gives to the butter a fine flavor and a beautiful golden color.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.



Celery

CULTURE. For early celery seed should be sowed in February in a bed not too hot, as seeds do not germinate well if too warm, in drills six inches apart, and covered about a quarter of an inch deep. When about three inches high they should be thinned out, in the row, or transplanted in another bed and set out in the field, in beginning of May. For late celery, seed should be sowed in a bed in April or beginning of May, and transplanted in the field in July. The ground should be rich and well worked, and the plants set in rows two or four feet apart, and six or eight inches in the row. As the plants need to be earthed up two or three times during the growing season, it is a good plan to set the earth against the plants as they grow. The early varieties, such as Self-Blanching and White Plume, need very little blanching to bleach, but late varieties must be put into trenches one foot wide and of a depth of a few inches less than the height of the celery. As soon as frost sets in the celery is dug up and packed in these trenches and covered gradually as cold weather comes on. The tops of the trenches must be sloping and trenches well drained, or they will rot. Six to eight weeks after celery has been trenched they have acquired that nutty flavor, which makes winter celery so much praised for, and are entirely bleached. In planting celery be sure to press the soil firmly about the roots, but be careful not to let the earth get into the heart of the plants. Celery needs plenty of moisture to do well or will get soft if allowed to suffer for want of water. One ounce will produce 2,500 plants, and it takes about 42,000 plants to plant one acre if the rows are two feet apart and celery set six inches in the row.

GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING. The plant is of a beautiful appearance, of close habit, and compact growth and straight, vigorous stalks, the ribs are perfectly solid, crisp, brittle, and of delicate flavor, surpassed by no other variety, while it has the decided merit of being self blanching at a very remarkable degree. Our stock of this variety is selected with special care. It is the strain for market gardeners, also for family garden.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 35c; ½ lb. \$1.50; 1b. \$4.00.

GIANT PASCAL. One of the best for fall and winter use. It is a selection from the Golden Self-Blanching, and adds to its general good qualities. Stalks are very large, solid, crisp, and of a rich nutty flavor; it blanches very easily and quickly. The heart is golden yellow; very attractive.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; ½ lb. \$1.75.

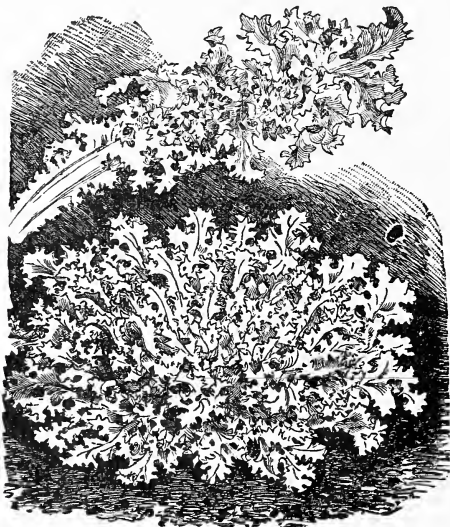
CELERIAC OR TURNIP-ROOTED. Grown exclusively for its roots, which are turnip-shaped, very smooth, tender and marrow-like. The roots are cooked and sliced; used with vinegar they make an excellent salad.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.



WHITE PLUME. This celery is valued because the stalks and portions of the inner leaves and heart are white; by simply tying up the stalks and drawing up the soil with the hoe, the work of blanching is completed. It is ornamental, tender, crisp and of good flavor and very early.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; ½ lb. \$2.00.



Endive

CULTURE.

For early use, sow as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills fifteen inches apart, and thin plants to six or eight inches in the row. To blanch the leaves, gather them carefully together when perfectly dry and tie with matting or any soft fibrous material.

GREEN CURLED WINTER. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c.

Sweet Corn

CULTURE. Corn can be sowed in hills three feet apart each way, or in drills four to four and a half feet. If sowed in hills 8 to 10 pounds are required to plant an acre, and if sowed in drills, it takes from 15 to 20 pounds. The soil must be rich and the seed not covered more than one inch, and not sowed before the ground is warm. Four to six kernels are dropped in a hill. The young corn must be hoed often, drawing the soil to the stems and breaking off side shoots.



GOLDEN BANTAM. (New.) The stalks are vigorous and strong, grow about 4 feet high and produce 3 to 4 eight-rowed ears 6 to 8 inches long. On account of its firm texture it can be planted earlier than any other variety of Sweet Corn and is less apt to be bothered by worms.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c; lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c.

Prices for following varieties: Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 10c; lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c. Ask for prices on large quantity.

WHITE COB CORY. For a strictly early for first market and home use, you can't be far wrong with White Cob Cory. We offer northern grown, extra early matured seed.

CROSBY'S EARLY. Most excellent variety and remarkably early. Ears of large size, medium length, sweet, rich and delicate.

EARLY MINNESOTA. This is among the earliest of the sugar varieties, and is much esteemed, not only because it matures so early, but for its excellent qualities as well. Ears rather small, long and pointed.

BLACK MEXICAN. The sweetest and most desirable for family use. When dry the kernels are black. The corn is not equalled in tenderness and sweetness by any sort.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. This variety is more largely planted than any other, being the general favorite with canners and market gardeners for late use. It is very productive, the ears are of large size, grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary, and remains for a long time in an edible condition. This variety with one or two of the early varieties for a succession, is necessary to every garden.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. The ears are not only of good size, but are produced in great abundance frequently bearing four good ears, while the average is 3 to the stalk. The cob is very small, giving great depth to the kernels, which are of pearly whiteness. But the great merit of the Country Gentleman corn is its delicious quality; it is without doubt the sweetest and most tender of all sweet corn.

Selected Field Seed Corn

Do not rely upon your neighbors to furnish you seed corn. Buy seeds raised somewhere else and increase the yield per acre. Ours is all selected seed grown in the western states.

Prices—Liberal packet, 5c; pound, 10c; 3 pound package, 25c; one-fourth bushel 75c.

AUSTRALIAN WHITE FLINT (90 days) The earliest and surest variety we have for Colorado and the arid lands of the west. It will actually endure more drouth and cold than any other variety known. Grows to a height of 4 to 6 feet, ears varying from 8 to 12 inches long, usually 8 or 10 rowed, one and two ears to a stalk.

IOWA GOLD MINE. (90 days) It is early, ears of good size and symmetrical; color bright golden yellow; grain is very deep; cob small, and therefore dries out very quickly.

SWADLEY. (90 days). It is nearly as hardy as White Australian, and fully as early, and yields more matured corn. We are firmly convinced that it is the corn for uplands and worn out soils, where it produces 35 to 50 bushels of ears per acre. It stands drouth nearly as well as White Australian. It is much softer kernel, being a pale yellow dent. The ears will average 8 inches long, 12 to 16 rowed. One third of the crop will yield two ears on a stalk, maturing in 90 to 100 days. Six pounds of seed will plant an acre 3 feet, 8-inch checkrows. This is the corn for our short season districts. Give it a trial. You will be pleased.

GOLDEN BEAUTY. (100 days). The ears are of perfect shape, with from ten to fourteen straight rows of bright golden yellow grains, remarkable in size and filled out completely to the extreme end of the cob. The ears are easily shelled, although the kernels are firm on the ear and in every respect as perfect a type as could possibly be had. Golden Beauty matures in 100 to 110 days.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH. (90 days.) This variety has smaller ears than the late kind, but is valuable to grow as it matures earlier. Planted as late as July 4, it has fully matured by October 1. The ears have from fourteen to sixteen rows, eight to ten inches in length, slightly tapering. The kernels are closely set together on the cob, of a light orange color.

IMPROVED LEAMING. (90 days). This is one of the earliest large yellow Dent corns in cultivation, ripening in 90 to 100 days from planting. It is not a hard flinty corn. The ears are large and handsome, with deep, large grains, orange yellow color and red cob, tapering gradually.

IOWA SILVER MINE CORN. (90 days.) The stalks grow to a height of seven or eight feet and set the ears about three and a half to four feet from the ground. The ears measure from ten to twelve inches in length, and often weigh one and a half pounds. They are very uniform in size and shape, with sixteen to twenty straight rows deep, pure white kernels on a small white cob. It matures in about ninety days.

COLORADO YELLOW DENT. (90 days.) An early Dent variety, ripening with the Flint varieties, and can be grown in almost any locality. Stalks large with broad leaves, ears 8 to 10 inches, 6-rowed, grain yellow.

Pop Corn

WHITE RICE. A very handsome variety; kernels long, pointed and resembling rice; color white; very prolific.

Pkt. 5c; lb. 10c; 3 lbs. for 25c.

QUEEN'S GOLDEN. The stalks grow six feet high, and the large ears are produced in abundance. It pops perfectly white, and a single kernel will expand to a diameter of one inch.

Pkt. 5c; lb. 10c; 3 lbs. for 25c.

WHITE PEARL. A common variety having smooth kernels.

Pkt. 5c; lb. 10c; 3 lbs. for 25c.

Cucumber

CULTURE. For early, sow seed in hotbed in small pots and they can be readily transplanted with a gain of six or seven weeks, before they can be sown in the open ground, and plant out when danger of frost is over. For general crops drop in hills four to six feet apart, and as soon as the weather is warm, ten to twelve seed in a hill, cover half an inch deep and pat it down with the hoe. Hoe often, and when out of danger of insects, thin out to three or four plants to a hill. Middle of June to July 15th is the right time to sow for pickles. One ounce will plant about 50 hills. Two pounds to one acre.

EARLY WHITE SPINE. Vines vigorous, fruiting early and abundantly fruit uniformly straight and handsome, dark green, with a few white spines; flesh tender and of excellent flavor. In this country this variety is used more, perhaps, than any other for forcing under glass.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

EARLY CLUSTER. A very popular cucumber, producing its fruit in clusters near the root of the plant. It's usual length is about five inches; skin prickly; flesh white, seedy, tender and well flavored.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

EARLY RUSSIAN. One of the earliest in cultivation, resembles the Early Frame, but is smaller and shorter, being only 4 inches long.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

BOSTON PICKLING. A distinct variety which has obtained a great degree of popularity in Boston market as a pickle. Medium long, a great producer.

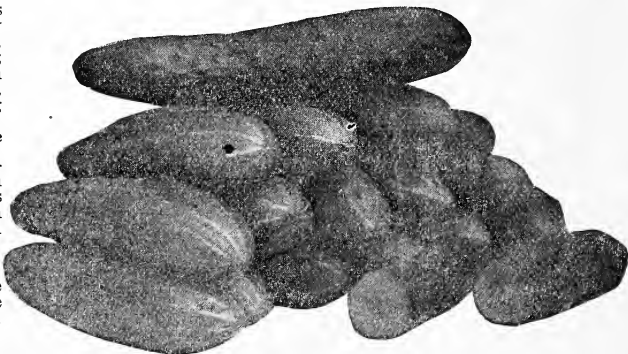
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

IMPROVED SHORT GREEN. Productive in growth; vigorous, early, medium size and straight. Popular for both table use and pickling.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

JAPANESE CLIMBING. While all cucumbers are running vines, this variety is much more so than others. It climbs quickly on poles or trellises and is entirely distinct. The quality is splendid and well adapted for pickling and salads. The greatest advantage of having a cucumber trained on a pole fence is evident.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.



SHORT PROLIFIC PICKLING. A very short variety of the "Frame" type, abundant bearer, highly recommended for pickles, for which it is used extensively in New York state.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN. Unquestionably this is the most popular general purpose cucumber in the West. When matured is nine to twelve inches long, very solid and crisp, retains its dark green color until nearly ripe. One of the best for small pickles if picked promptly.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

CUCUMBER, WILD. (*Echinocystis lobata*).—Ornamental climbing cucumbers, with curious fruit, remarkable for its luxuriance and rapidity of growth. Height 15 feet. Hardy annual.

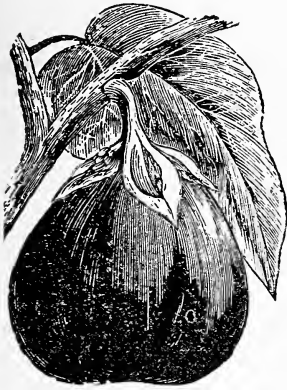
Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Leek

A hardy species of onions, sown in drills or broadcast. When six inches high transplant into rows a foot apart, setting the plants four or five inches deep and about six inches apart in the row. Used mostly in soups and stews. One ounce produces 1,000 plants.

LARGE LONDON FLAG. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.

If you do not find what you want in this catalog see or write us and we will get it for you.



Egg Plant

CULTURE. Sow in hotbed, very early in spring, and transplant when two inches high in a second bed four inches each way, or in small pots. Do not plant out until nights are getting warm, as cool weather will check them. Set the plants two and a half feet apart and do not water too much, as they do best in a dry loose soil. If plants fail to set fruit, pinch off the ends, leaving only four or five flowers to a plant. They stand drouth better than ordinary vegetables. One ounce produces 1,500 plants.

NEW YORK IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE. This variety has about superceded all others, both for market and home gardens. It is practically spineless, which is a great advantage in handling. Our stock is the true large purple, direct from the best grower in New Jersey.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Lettuce

CULTURE. Lettuce is grown under glass during the winter months, and brings a fair profit. For general crops, sow as soon as the ground is open, in drills 15 to 18 inches apart, and thin out to four or six inches in the rows. As they do best when grown thickly, the soil should be rich and well worked. The seed may be sown every two weeks. If wanted as a cut salad, sow thickly in rows, or broadcast, and cut when needed. One ounce produces 1,000 plants.



GRAND RAPIDS. As a lettuce for greenhouse forcing, this variety undoubtedly stands at the head of the list, being of quick growth, little liable to rot and standing some days after being fit to cut. The plant is upright and forms a loose head, or clusters of large yellowish green leaves, slightly crimped and blistered, and rather thin. It will stand shipping long distances better than most sorts.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb., 75c.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON. The leaves of this variety are very large and form a compact mass rather than a distinct head. They have the quality of not wilting quickly, and being of a light green color, the variety is much liked by the market gardeners for forcing.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON. One of the best early sorts for market or family use. All of the leaves tend to produce a large loose head.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

EARLY PRIZE HEAD. It forms a mammoth head and remains tender and crisp throughout the season, is prompt to head but slow to seed, of superior flavor and very hard. The leaves are very large, crimped, bright green, tinged with brownish red on edge.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb., 75c.

BARTEDES DENVER MARKET. It is an early variety of Head Lettuce either for forcing or open ground. It forms large, solid heads of seed. The leaves are beautifully marked and blistered, and very crisp and tender and of excellent flavor. By these blistered leaves it distinguishes itself from any other kind of lettuce now grown.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

EARLY CABBAGE or DUTCH BUTTER HEAD Produces fine, greenish, white large heads of extra quality, remarkably tender and crisp, sure to head, of quick growth. It is one of the best for forcing, and also for summer use, as it is slow to shoot to seed and resists heat well.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Lettuce—Continued

HANSON. The heads are of very large size, deliciously sweet, tender and crisp, even to the outer leaves; heads weigh two and a half to three pounds, and measure about one and one-fourth feet in diameter. Color green outside and white within. Free from any bitter, unpleasant taste.

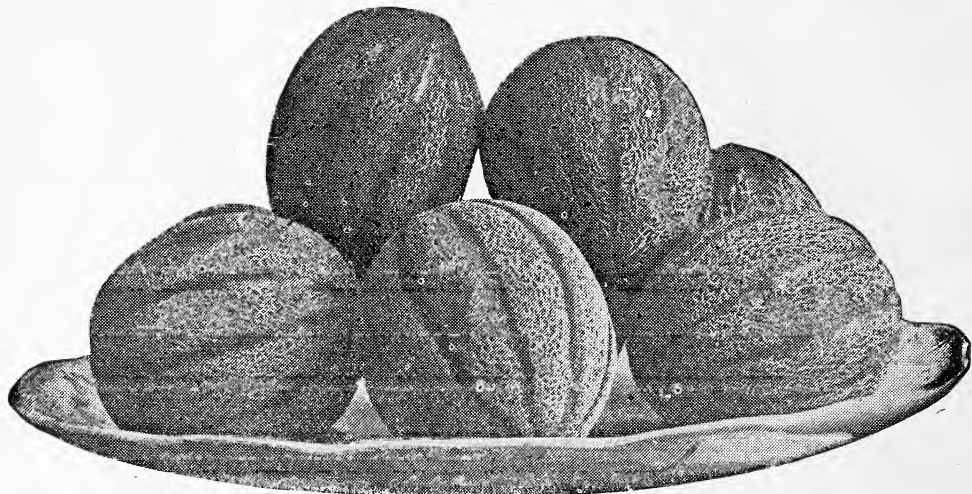
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

ALL SEASONS. This new lettuce will become the standard variety where a solid, nicely blanched "Butterhead" lettuce is desired. It makes a large and closely folded head with the edges of the outer leaves slightly serrated. The heads are broad and nearly flat at the top, measuring 8 to 10 inches across; very solid and stands for a long time before starting to seed.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

Melon—Musk

CULTURE. Musk Melons do best in a warm, sandy soil. In clayey or heavy soils the quality will be poor. Previous to planting incorporate well, with the soil in the hill, a shovelful of thoroughly rotten manure and drop from ten to fifteen seed in a hill, covering about one half inch deep. The hills must be four to six feet apart each way, and when the plants commence to run, thin out to three plants to a hill. As soon as the flowers commence to appear, pinch off the ends of the vines to induce early fruiting. Ashes and air-slackerd lime are very good to sift over the young plants when the dew is on, to prevent attacks of insects. Do not sow the seed until the ground is warm and danger of frost is over. For early use a few plants may be started in a hill in hotbeds, and planted out when nights are getting warm. One ounce plants about 60 hills. Two to three pounds to an acre.



THE ROCKY FORD CANTALOUPE. It is of the Netted Gem type, oval in shape averaging from four and one half to five inches in length, of a delicious flavor, very fine and smooth grained, flesh of light green color throughout when ripe. The seed we offer is grown at Rocky Ford, Colorado, and can be relied on for both purity and vitality. The accompanying cut, made from a photograph, will show the true type of the genuine Rocky Ford Cantaloupe. Be sure and include it in your order.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

BANANA. An entirely distinct variety, bearing long, slender, banana like fruit. Flesh deep salmon color, thick and of good quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. \$1.00.

MONTREAL MARKET. This variety is nearly round, flattened at the ends, and very regularly ribbed; skin green, deeply netted; flesh remarkably thick, light green, melting, and of a delicious flavor. They are very regular in shape and uniformly grow to a very large size.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

EMERALD GEM. This variety is of excellent quality; it is medium sized. The skin is white ribbed, perfectly smooth and of deep emerald green color, and ripens to the green rind. It is peculiarly crystalline in appearance, and so very juicy and rich that it almost drops to pieces when dipped out with a spoon. The flavor is very sweet and luscious. The vines are hardy and very prolific, and the melons mature extremely early.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

KHIVA OR WINTER MUSK MELON. Musk melon for Christmas dinner. You can have such and from your own garden, if you plant Khiva. It is the most delicately flavored winter keeping melon we have ever eaten. The skin is firm, with a grayish color, green, slightly mottled. Is of egg shape and weighs 12 to 30 pounds. Not real delicious until November and later. They keep nicely until January.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c.

CASABA, OR LARGE PERSIAN. Long, oval shaped, skin very thin and delicate; flesh extremely tender rich and sweet.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Muskmelon—Continued

NEW MUSK MELON, BURRELL'S GEM.

It was hard to beat the Rocky Ford, and yet it has been done. The new variety has a salmon flesh of unusual thickness and flavor that can hardly be surpassed. The flesh is $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches thick, the rind is heavily netted, slightly ribbed, and very thin. The melons are grown to an average size of six inches in length and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, weigh about 2 pounds apiece.

We recommend this new melon very highly and encourage extensive planting.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 80c.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK. By careful selection and improvement carried on for several years, this strain has been developed that it produces melons with all the good qualities of the well-known Hackensack Melon, but at least ten days earlier.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

NETTED NUTMEG. We consider this is one of the best varieties in cultivation for many uses. Vines vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit round, slightly flattened at both ends, ribbed, covered with coarse netting; flesh very thick green, and of high flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Water Melon

CULTURE. The same as Musk Melon, except that they should be planted 8 to 10 feet apart.



TOM WATSON. This melon is considered one of the best for this climate. The skin is dark green, flesh bright scarlet, ripening close to the skin, the rind being only about one half inch in thickness. Seeds white, lying close to the rind leaving a large, solid heart which does not crack open when ripe. The scarlet flesh is sweet and sugary, and of such texture that it leaves no strings of pulp when eaten.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

GYPSY OR RATTLESNAKE. Long, smooth, distinctively striped with light, mottled and waxy, dark green regular stripes. Flesh bright scarlet and very sugary. Thin-skinned but bears carriage well. Which, together with its large size will make it an exceedingly popular late market variety.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET. Large oblong melon, twenty inches in diameter, somewhat tapering at the ends. The skin is dark green, flesh bright scarlet, ripening close to the skin, the rind being only about one half inch in thickness. Seeds white, lying close to the rind, leaving a large, solid heart which does not crack open when ripe.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

KOLB'S GEM. Vines of medium size, but remarkably vigorous and healthy. Fruit of the largest size, round or slightly oval, marked with irregular mottled stripes of dark and very light green in sharp contrast, which gives it a bright and attractive appearance. Flesh bright red, extending to within half an inch of the rind; always solid, very firm, a little coarse, but sweet and tender. An excellent keeper.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Watermelons—Continued

KANSAS STOCK OR COLORADO PRESERVING MELON. This melon is grown extensively in Oklahoma, Western Kansas and eastern Colorado. It is immensely productive. The melons grow to a large size, some of them weighing as high as sixty or seventy pounds. The flesh is firm and solid, with only a very few seeds. The melons will keep all winter, and can be fed to stock same as turnips and beets. They grow on any kind of soil and in dry seasons and climates.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

PRIDE OF GEORGIA. A much better table variety than the Kolb Gem, though not so good a shipper, owing to the exceeding thinness and tenderness of the rind.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

FLORIDA FAVORITE. Oblong in shape, growing to a very large size, rind dark with light green stripes, flesh light crimson, crisp, deliciously sweet. One of the best sellers.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

DARK ICING. Solid, always of good flavor, rind very thin. Unequalled in good qualities, but not a good shipper.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

PHINNEY'S EARLY. A very large variety, medium and uniform in size, and of beautiful form. One of the best melons we know of. The skin is smooth with uniform narrow, white mottled and dark green stripes. Flesh light red or pink, very sweet and delicious.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

MOUNTAIN SWEET. Size large, flavor good, rind thick, dark in color, best for garden culture.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

SWEET HEART. An excellent melon. Vine vigorous and productive, and ripens its fruit early. Fruit is large, very heavy, uniformly mottled light and dark green. Rind thin but very firm, solid, very tender, melting and sweet.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

ALABAMA SWEET. A long melon with dark skin and red flesh. One of the first to come into market is good growth and will bear longer than any other variety. It has light seeds, is of good size though not ungainly, and is a first class shipper. Raised extensively in Texas, where it brings extra prices.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Mustard

Mustard is not only used as a condiment, but the green leaves are used as a salad, or cut and boiled like spinach.

WHITE ENGLISH. Best for salads and medicinal purposes.

Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

GIANT CURLED OR CHINESE. Highly esteemed for salads, particularly in the South. The leaves are twice the size of the ordinary white mustard; flavor sweet and pungent.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Onion

CULTURE. The onion thrives best in a rather deep, rich, loamy soil, and unlike most vegetables, succeeds well when cultivated on the same ground for successive years. The ground should be deeply trenched and manured the previous autumn, and laid up in ridges during the winter to soften. As early in the spring as the ground is in working order commence operations by leveling the ground with a rake, and tread it firmly; sow thinly in rows, four pounds to the acre, and a quarter of an inch deep and fourteen inches apart; cover with fine soil and press down with the back of the spade or light roller. When the young plants are strong enough, thin gradually so that they stand three or four inches apart. Keep the surface of the ground open and free from weeds by frequent hoeing, taking care not to stir the soil too deeply or collect it about the growing bulb. When ripe pull and dry thoroughly before storing. One ounce to 100 feet of drill; four to five pounds to the acre.

Yellow Varieties

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE. The true Southport Onions are very handsome Globes of superior quality. The Yellow Globe ripens a little earlier than the red, grows to an average size of two to three inches in diameter and has all the good qualities above mentioned.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS. A very excellent variety of globular shape; flesh white and mild flavor, skin brownish yellow.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Onion—Yellow Varieties—Continued

PRIZETAKL. This new and handsome variety is a splendid type of the celebrated Spanish fancy onions which are annually imported into the United States from Spain. The onions grown here quite rival the imported ones in great beauty and enormous size, weighing in many cases from three to three and three-fourths pounds each. The outside skin is of a rich yellow color, while the flesh is white and sweet and mild.

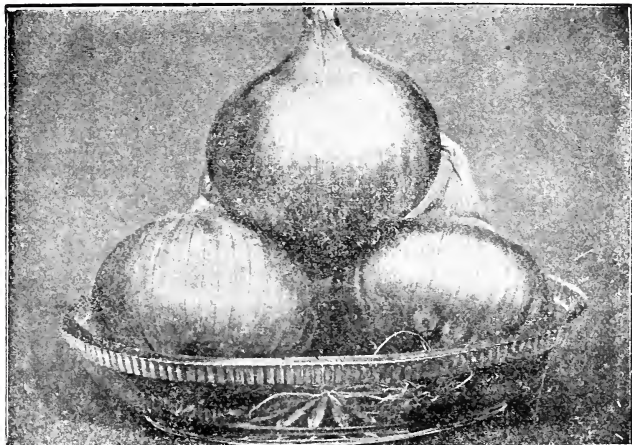
Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

YELLOW FLAT DANVERS About two weeks earlier to mature than the Globe.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.10.

BROWN AUSTRALIAN. Is of medium size, wonderfully hard and solid, and most attractive for market, both as to form and appearance. They are extremely early in ripening, and never make any stiff necks or scullions. The color of the skin is clear amber brown; so widely contrasted from any other onion in this color that it will be noticed on the market and when once bought purchasers will be likely to return and call again for those "beautiful brown onions."

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.00.



Red Varieties

RED BERMUDA ONIONS. (Imported Seed.) The bulbs of this variety are similar in form and early ripening to the White Bermuda; very flat, lightly suffused with pink.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 80c; lb. \$2.50.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE. A large globe-shaped onion, with small neck, rich red color, a splendid keeper and of extra fine quality. It matures a few days later than the Red Wethersfield.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD. The old standard sort; best for main crop. Large deep red, thick, nearly round, fine grained, pleasant flavored and productive. It ripens in September and keeps well.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

EXTRA EARLY RED FLAT. This variety ripens about ten days earlier than the large Wethersfield and is rather smaller in size, but close grained and heavy.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

White Varieties

EXTRA EARLY BARLETTA. It is fully two to three weeks earlier than the Early White Queen, which heretofore has been the earliest variety in cultivation. They are of a pure, paper white color, very mild and delicate in flavor, from one to one and a half inches in diameter and three fourths of an inch in thickness.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

EARLY WHITE QUEEN. Succeeds well everywhere. The bulbs are small, flat, beautifully white, and of excellent flavor, but the principal recommendation is the marvelous rapidity of its growth. Sown in February it will produce onions one or two inches in diameter early in the summer.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

WHITE BERMUDA ONIONS. (Imported seed.) This valuable onion is a sport from the Red Bermuda and sometimes "off color" onions are found. It is especially adapted for the South.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE. Yields abundantly, producing handsome and uniformly globe-shaped bulbs. The flesh is firm, fine grained and of fine flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

SILVER SKIN. Sometimes known as the White Portugal. A mild, pleasant flavored variety, admirable for family use; not so good a keeper as the dark-skinned variety.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

MAMMOTH SILVER KING. It is of attractive shape with silvery white skin, and flesh of a most agreeable mild flavor. It reaches a larger size than any of the flat white varieties, frequently measuring twenty inches in circumference and weighing three or four pounds.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

Onion Sets

Prices given are subject to market fluctuations. When you want large quantities ask for market prices. Thirty-two pounds constitute a bushel, except the Top or Button Sets, which are 28 pounds for a bushel.

RED BOTTOM. Lb. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 75c.

YELLOW BOTTOM. Lb. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 75c.

WHITE BOTTOM. Lb. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 85c.

RED TOP, OR BUTTON. Lb. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.25.

WINTER TOP. Lb. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 60c.

WHITE MULTIPLIER. Lb. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.25.

Parsley

CULTURE. Parsley succeeds best in a rich, mellow soil. As the seeds germinate very slowly, three or four weeks elapse before its appearance. It should be sown early in the spring, previously soaking the seeds for a few hours in tepid water. Sow thickly in rows a foot apart and half an inch deep. One ounce to 150 feet of drill.

CHAMPION MOSS, OR TRIPPLE CURLED. The leaves are finely cut and curled and of a dark green color. Extra fine for garnishing and culinary purposes.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Parsnip

CULTURE. They do best in a deep, rich sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep, mellow and moderately rich. As the seed is sometimes slow to

germinate, it should be sown as early as possible; cover one half inch deep and press the soil firmly over the seed; give frequent cultivation, thin the plants 3 or 4 to the foot. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill, 5 lbs to 1 acre.

GUERNSEY. Roots comparatively short, ending somewhat abruptly with a small tap root; grows with a cavity on the top or crown of the root.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

SUGAR OR HOLLOW CROWNED. The best for table use; a vegetable of merit easily raised and of great productiveness.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

Peas

CULTURE. Sow the early smooth kind of peas as early as the ground can be worked, dropping them from two to four inches deep in drills one and a half to two and a half feet apart, and one or two inches in the row.

The wrinkled varieties must not be planted so soon, as they are liable to rot in the ground. Hoe often and keep the ground clean and fine. For succession of crops sow every two weeks up to July 1st. A light, warm soil is best adapted for early peas, and heavier soils for late sorts. Some years holes are found in pea seeds, and are caused by the pea weevil, but these holes will not prevent the peas from sprouting as the germ is not killed by the insect. One pound sows 100 feet drill. 90 to 120 pounds to an acre.

Ask for prices on large quantity.



Early Varieties

GRADUS, OR PROSPERITY. This remarkable wrinkled pea is not only large and of the best quality, but it is nearly or quite as early as the small round extra early sorts. It is hardy, and may be planted as soon as the ground is fit to work in the spring, along with smooth peas. The pods are of a bright green color, and measure 4 inches or more in length, being as large as a Telephone and equally well filled with luscious peas.—8 to 10 in a pod.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 10c; lb. 20c.

AMERICAN WONDER. The vine grows eight to ten inches high, and is very prolific in pods of striking form and size. In maturity it is among the earliest ripening in about fifty days from germination.

Pkt. 5c; lb. 20c.

PREMIUM GEM. An improvement on the Little Gem., being larger and more productive. Early in maturing; very luscious in flavor. Highly recommended. Try it.

Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c.

Peas—Early Varieties—Continued



Alaska.

ALASKA. A variety of remarkable earliness and hardness. It is a good yielder and produces pods of good size and dark green color, which are well filled with round, smooth peas of splendid flavor. Height two feet. color of the dried pea is green. It ripens evenly; one picking will nearly clean off the crop.

Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c.

FIRST AND BEST. This is a reliable early cropper of the hardy smooth seed variety. Not quite as early as Alaska, but great improvement over its parent, old Philadelphia Extra Early.

Second Early Varieties

EVERBEARING. The vines attain a height of from eighteen inches to three feet; foliage large. The pods will average 3 to 4 inches in length, each pod containing six to eight wrinkled peas. For a continuance of bearing this variety is unexcelled, if equalled.

Pkt. 5c; lb. 20c.

STRATAGEM. Seeds green wrinkled. Middle crop; one of the best peas ever sent out; grows a vigorous and showy vine of branching habit; heavily laden with immense pods containing ten to twelve peas of large size, a marvelous cropper and incomparable eating pea; height two feet.

Pkt. 5c; lb. 20c.

TELEPHONE. It is immensely productive, of the finest quality and excellent sugary flavor; vine very strong, averaging eighteen to twenty pods per stalk; the pods are of large size and closely packed with six or eight large delicious peas; height four and one half feet.

Pkt. 5c; lb. 20c.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND. Superior to the common Marrowfat, which it resembles in strength of vine and general habits; wrinkled and very sugary; requires sticking; ripens for table use in seventy days after germination.

Pkt. 5c; lb. 20c.

YORKSHIRE HERO. As a main crop pea it has few if any equals. Long, round pods, closely filled with large luscious, wrinkled peas; of extra fine quality for table use, and very productive.

Pkt. 5c; lb. 20c.

BLACK EYE MARROWFAT. Very similar to the White Marrowfat, except the black eye in the seed.

Pkt. 5c; lb. 20c.

WHITE MARROWFAT. Very similar to the Black Eye Marrowfat, except that it does not have black eyes.

Pkt. 5c; lb. 10c.



Everbearing.



Pepper

CULTURE. Peppers should be started in hotbeds and transplanted to open ground when the weather is real warm. They should be planted in warm, mellow soil, in rows eighteen inches apart. One ounce produces about 1,500 plants.

LARGE SWEET SPANISH. (Bell shaped.) A very large sort, of square form, mild, thick and suitable for filling with cabbage, etc., and for a mixed pickle; less pungent than most other sorts; notwithstanding its size, it is one of the earliest varieties.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 75c.

Pepper—Continued

RUBY KING. Fruits are six to seven inches long by about four inches through, of a bright red color. They are remarkably mild and pleasant in flavor, and can be sliced and eaten with vinegar like tomatoes. The best for making mangoes.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c; lb. 75c.

CHINESE GIANT. One of the very best and largest Mango Peppers ever introduced. Its mammoth size, splendid shape, beautiful rich, glossy red color and mild flavor, all lead us to recommend it very highly.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 45c.

LONG RED CAYENNE. Fruit brilliant coral red, conical, from two to three inches in length, and three-fourths to one inch in diameter. Very pungent.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c; lb. 75c.

RED CHILI. This is slightly larger in growth than the Red Cayenne, with larger fruits, three inches in length, and an inch in diameter. Bright red, very hot and fiery. Ripens early. Makes the famous Mexican Chili.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 75c.

Pumpkin

CULTURE. Sow in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way, as soon as the weather is settled, drop 6 to 8 seeds to a hill and cover from three-fourths to one inch deep, cultivate often and when danger of insects or bugs is over thin out to three plants to a hill. Can be planted in corn and potato fields. One ounce will plant thirty hills, four pounds to one acre.

SMALL SUGAR OR PIE PUMPKIN. A handsome, prolific variety; fruit small size, averaging about ten inches in diameter, of excellent keeping qualities, flattened and slightly ribbed. Slim, deep orange yellow, flesh fine grained and sweet.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

LARGE CHEESE. A popular variety in the South. Fruit flattened the diameter being three times more than the length. Skin mottled light green, and yellow, changing to rich cream color as it matures; flesh tender and of excellent quality.

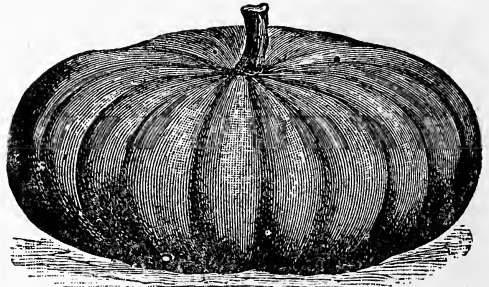
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

KING OF MAMMOTH. The flesh and skin are of a bright golden yellow color. Flesh fine grained and of excellent quality. Notwithstanding its enormous size, it is one of the very best pie pumpkins ever grown, and a splendid keeper. This enormous variety has been grown to weigh over 200 pounds.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00

COMMONFIELD. The well known old Connecticut variety. Grows well among corn; varies in shape. Excellent dairy stock feed.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.



Large Cheese.

JAPANESE PIE. The flesh is very thick, nearly solid, the seed cavity being very small in one end of the pumpkin; fine grained, dry and sweet, having much the taste and appearance of sweet potatoes. They ripen early, keep well, and are fine for home use. The seeds have peculiar marks resembling characters of the Chinese alphabet

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

Rhubarb

Rhubarb succeeds best in deep, somewhat retentive soil. The richer its condition and the better it is stirred the better. Sow in drills an inch deep and thin out the plants to six inches apart. One ounce produces from 400 to 500 plants.

LINNAEUS. The earliest of all and very productive and highly flavored.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

VICTORIA. Very large; later than Linnaeus.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

Radish

CULTURE. Sow in the spring as soon as danger of heavy frost is over, in drills eight to twelve inches apart and cover from one-fourth to one half inch deep. The soil should be rich, sandy and thoroughly pulverized. Light frosts will not kill young radishes, but will check the growth. Sow every ten days for a succession of crops. During the hot months, summer or winter radishes will do better than the early sorts, which get stringy and pithy. Winter radishes can be stored in winter the same as potatoes or other roots and furnish acceptable relish through the winter months. One ounce will sow 100 feet drill, eight to ten pounds to the acre.

Round Early Varieties

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP. A small round, red turnip shaped radish, with a small top, and of very quick growth. A very early variety deserving general cultivation on account of its crisp and tender qualities.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

ROSY GEM. It is one of the very earliest in cultivation. The shape is perfectly globular, with rich, deep scarlet top, blending into pure white at the bottom, exceedingly tender, crisp and delicious. Desirable for growing under glass.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED. A beautiful variety; deep scarlet with white tip. It is very ornamental for table use, and is becoming very popular as a market variety.

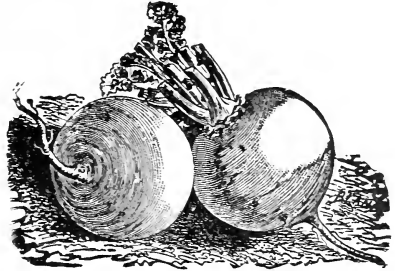
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST. A medium sized radish, olive shaped, with small top; of quick growth; very crisp and tender; of a beautiful scarlet color, except near the root, which is pure white.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

EARLY WHITE TURNIP. Flesh white and semi transparent. It is a few days later than the scarlet turnip; will bear heat without becoming spongy.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.



Long Red Varieties

CHARTIERS. Color scarlet at top, shading to pink at center, and white at tip. It is very crisp and tender, of mild flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c

BARTEDES' GLASS RADISH This radish comes from the same gardener in Denver, who originated the Denver Market Lettuce, and is a fine acquisition. It is a long radish of light pink color, white tipped, of uniform size. The flesh is transparent white, always crisp and brittle, even if grown to a large size, and mild flavored. It was named "Glass" Radish on account of the fine transparency of the flesh.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

EARLY LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP, IMPROVED This

is undoubtedly one of the best standard varieties for private garden and market use. It grows six or seven inches long, half out of the ground. It is very brittle and crisp and of quick growth. Color bright scarlet.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

LONG WHITE VIENNA, or LADY FINGER. This is one of the finest long white radishes in cultivation. It is most beautiful in shape; both skin and flesh are pure snow white; crisp, brittle and of rapid growth.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

NEW WHITE ICICLE. Long, slender, pure white. Very early; much the earliest and finest long white. It is ready for use fully as early as Long Scarlet Top, with less foliage, rendering it most desirable for forcing. Roots pure snow white, 4 inches in length and $\frac{1}{4}$ an inch in diameter; they retain their crispness and fresh, mild flavor until fully 6 inches long and one inch in diameter.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.



White Icicle

WHITE STRASBURG. Will stand summer heat admirably.....

oz	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
5c	10c	25c	70c

Radish—Winter Varieties

CHINA ROSE-COLORED (Winter). This variety is becoming very popular with the market gardeners. It is of a half long shape, pink color, flesh solid. It has not that strong flavor peculiar to the Black Spanish, and keeps equally well. It should be sown during August.

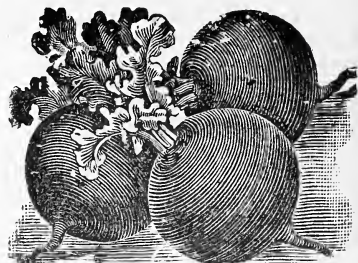
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c.

LONG BLACK SPANISH (Winter.) This variety is sown the last of summer for fall and winter use. Grows to a large size; oblong shape; quite solid. If stored in pits or packed away in sand, it will keep good until spring.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

ROUND BLACK SPANISH. Of similar nature and quality of the long.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c.



Salsify or Oyster Plant

CULTURE. Oyster plant succeeds best in light, well-enriched, mellow soil, which, previous to sowing the seeds, should be stirred to the depth of eighteen inches. Sow early in the spring, in drills fifteen inches apart; cover the seeds with fine soil, an inch and a half in depth. One ounce to sixty feet of drill; seven pounds to an acre.

MAMMOUTH SANDWICH ISLAND. This new salsify, recently introduced from the Sandwich Islands, grows fully double the size of the common variety, and is superior in quality. It is pure white in color, and is invaluable to market gardeners.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Spinach

CULTURE. Sow the seeds in drills a foot apart or broadcast and cover about one half inch deep. The main crop is sown in September, and is sometimes covered with straw in exposed places during winter, which prevents it from being cut with frost. For summer use it may be sown at intervals of two or three weeks from March to August. Spinach is best developed and most tender and succulent when grown in rich soil. One ounce to 100 feet of drill; ten to twelve pounds to an acre.

ROUND SUMMER. This variety is generally preferred for early spring sowing, and is popular with market gardeners. Leaves large, thick, and fleshy.

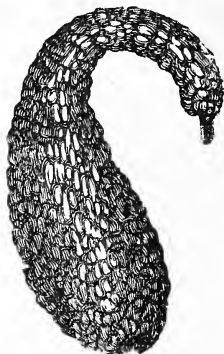
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c; lb. 35c.

LARGE ROUND THICK LEAF VIROFLAY. A new variety with very large thick leaves, making it especially desirable where bulk is wanted.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c; lb. 35c.

LONG STANDING. An improved strain of excellent merit, having all the good qualities of the ordinary sorts. What renders it especially desirable is the fact that it is much later in going to seed than the other varieties. This valuable quality will be appreciated.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c; lb. 35c.



Summer Crookneck

Squash

CULTURE. Sow about the beginning of May in hills, the early sort about four feet apart, and the late varieties six to eight feet. Drop enough seeds to be thinned to three plants in a hill. The hills should be highly manured and prepared in a similar manner as those for Cucumbers. One ounce to forty hills for small sorts; large varieties, one ounce to thirty hills; four or five pounds to an acre.

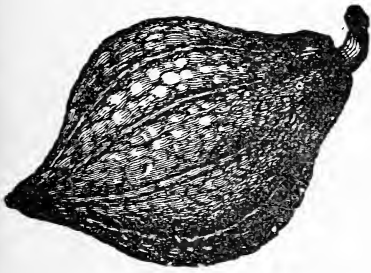
Summer Varieties

WHITE SUMMER CROOKNECK. A small crooknecked summer squash, skin bright yellow, covered with warty excrescences. Very early, productive and excellent flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

EARLY WHITE BUSH. This is the well known white Patty-pan squash, the earliest to mature; very productive; light cream colored.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.



Squash Winter Varieties

RED OR GOLDEN HUBBARD. This is a very distinct sort, of the shape and general character of the old Hubbard, while the flesh is of a little deeper color and of fully as good quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Tomato

CULTURE. The seed should be sown in March, in a hotbed or greenhouse; or they may be sown in a box and kept inside the window of a room where the night temperature is not less than sixty-five degrees. About the middle of May the plants may be set in the open ground, setting them three or four feet each way. To secure early fruiting pinch off a part of the side shoots, leaving only two or three branches to plant. One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants.

TRUCKER'S FAVORITE. New
The finest, large-fruited, purple tomato.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60c.

SPARK'S EARLIANA. The earliest, large, smooth red tomato is not only remarkable for its earliness, but for its very large size, handsome shape and bright red color. Its solidity and fine quality handsomely shape and bright red color are quite equal to the best medium and late sorts.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.

DWARF CHAMPION. Its close upright growth enables it to be planted much nearer together than any other of the older sorts, and the yield, therefore, is accordingly much greater. In productiveness it is unsurpassed. It is also very early. It is medium size and attractive in appearance; the skin is tough, and the flesh solid and of fine quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$3.85.

BEAUTY. The color is a very glossy crimson with a slight tinge of purple. It grows in clusters of four or five fruits, retaining its large size very late in the season. It is very productive and will yield more pounds of ripe fruit to the acre than any other kind. It ripens very early and evenly and is perfect in shape.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

ACME. A tomato of superior quality; size medium; shape slightly oval; color maroon; or reddish with slight tinge of purple; flesh deep scarlet and unusually solid. A characteristic of this tomato is its entire freedom from all irregularities, every specimen being smooth as an apple.

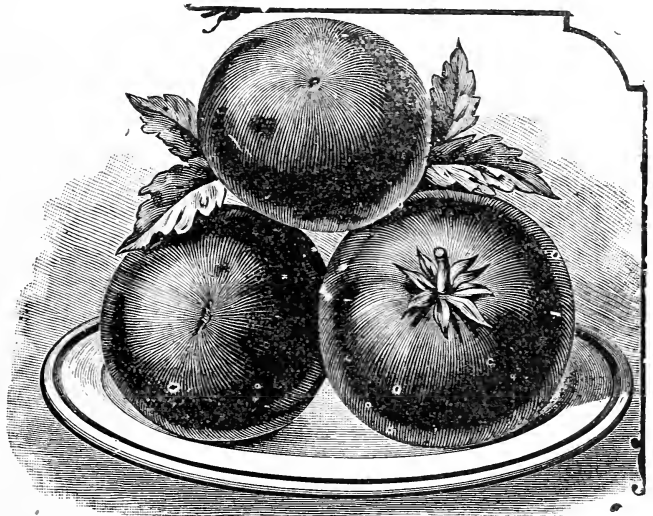
Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

ATLANTIC PRIZE. This is the very largest, smoothest, best-flavored and brightest colored extra early tomato. Vine medium size, with few leaves, very hardy, bearing the fruit low down on the stem and in enormous clusters, which ripen all together.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

PERFECTION. It has no green core, is smooth as an apple, never cracks after ripening. It is a brilliant dark glossy-red color, ripening all over and through evenly. It has not so much early ripe fruit as some varieties, but it bears continuously till frost.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.



Dwarf Champion.

Tomato—Continued

STONE. It ripens for main crops; is very large. It has a brilliant dark glossy-red color; ripening evenly to the stem without a crack; exceedingly solid and firm-fleshed as the name indicates; it is an excellent shipper; quality the very best; fine for canning; a good keeper, not subject to rot.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

YELLOW, also RED PLUM. Excellent for preserving.

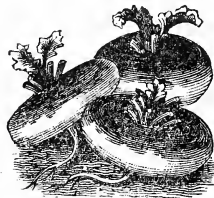
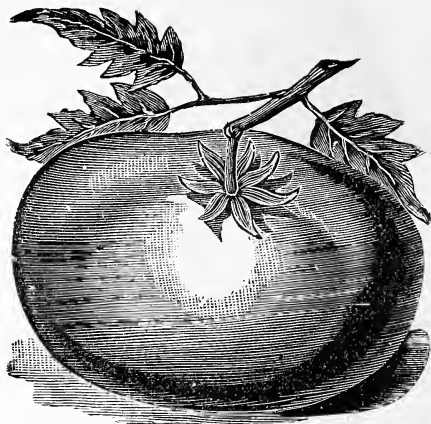
Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

YELLOW, also RED PEAR. Used for preserving.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

HUSK TOMATO or GROUND CHERRY. This is much liked by many for preserves and for eating from the hand; it makes also good pies, and is very fine dried in sugar.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.



Turnip

CULTURE. Turnips do best in highly enriched, light, sandy or gravelly soil; commence sowing the earliest varieties in April, in drills from twelve to fifteen inches apart, and thin out early to six or nine inches in the rows. For a succession, sow at intervals of a fortnight until the last week in July, from which time until the end of August sowing may be made for the fall and maincrop varieties. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill; one and one half pounds to the acre.

EARLY WHITE EGG. A quick-growing, egg-shaped, perfectly smooth, pure white variety, growing half out of the ground, with small top and rough leaves. Its smooth, white skin and quick growth make it particularly desirable for market purposes.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAVED. The standard of this part of the country. Superior for early or late planting. Round, flat, good sized, small top, with but few leaves; flesh very fine grained; flavor good.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

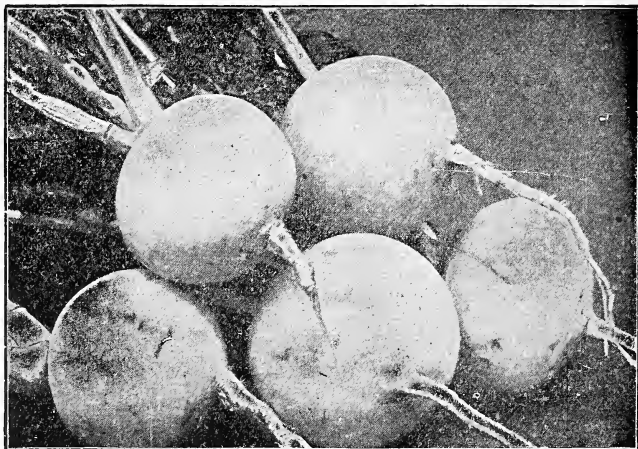
EARLY WHITE FLAT

DUTCH. (Strap Leaved). This is a popular early turnip for table use. For autumn and early winter use, this and the Purple-top are highly popular.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

LARGE EARLY RED TOP GLOBE. Large size, rapid growth, unusually attractive, and admired by all who have seen it.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.



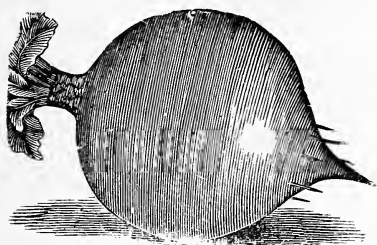
POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE. (Strap Leaved.) This is a free growing, rough-leaved sort. Turnip cultivators need not hesitate to sow it for stock, market or family use; it is not quite so rapid in growth as the flat varieties; may be expected to come in as a succession in autumn and is admirable for table use in early winter.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

YELLOW ABERDEEN or SCOTCH YELLOW. This is a highly approved cattle turnip attaining a large size. It is a solid, nutritious, a good keeper and is in every respect reliable.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

Ruta Bagas or Swedish Turnips



For feeding stock in fall or winter there is nothing superior to Turnips and Rutabagas, as they are much liked by all kinds of stock and serve to keep them in good condition. We cannot too earnestly recommend farmers to increase their sowings largely, for we are sure the crop will prove remunerative.

PURPLE TOP YELLOW RUTABAGA. The best variety of Swedish turnip, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored; shape slightly oblong; terminates abruptly with no side or bottom roots; color deep purple above and bright yellow under the ground; leaves small, light green, with little or no neck; the most perfect in form, the richest in flavor, and the best in every respect.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

SWEET GERMAN. Flesh white, hard and firm. Must be sown much earlier than the flat turnip. In the autumn and early winter it is apt to be hard, but mellows like an apple by keeping.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

Aromatic, Medicinal and Pot Herbs

Every Kitchen Garden Should Have a Few of These Useful Herbs.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Anise. An annual, cultivated for its seeds and its leaves which have a fragrant, agreeable scent, and a pleasant taste.....	5c	10c
Borage. Annual; in Germany the leaves are cut and used for cucumber salad. Beautiful blue flowers.....	5c	15c
Caraway. The seeds are used for flavoring.....	5c	10c
Chervil. Annual; used for soups and salads.....	5c	15c
Coriander. Annual; its tender leaves are sometimes used for soups and salads.....	5c	10c
Dandelion. Perennial; cultivated for spring greens; an excellent tonic.....	5c	25c
Dill. Annual; it is cultivated for its seeds which are used medicinally and for flavoring pickles.....	5c	10c
Horehound. Perennial; of strong and aromatic smell; used as a tonic.....	5c	20c
Rosemary. Perennial; the tops only are used as medicine.....	5c	40c
Rue. Perennial; a very powerful tonic. It must not be allowed to run to seed.....	5c	15c
Sage. Perennial; tea made from the leaves is an excellent means of producing sweat.....	5c	15c
Saffron. Annual; the dried flowers are used for medicinal purposes.....	5c	15c
Savory. Annual; leaves are used for culinary purposes.....	5c	15c
Sweet Fennel. Perennial; tea made from the seeds is an excellent remedy in cases of colic and stomach complaint.....	5c	15c

Sweet Marjoram. Biennial; the leaves are used in soups, the seeds in the manufacture of sausage. An aromatic of sweet flavor 5c 15c

Sweet Thyme. Perennial; thyme tea is an excellent remedy for nervous headache..... 5c 15c

Wormwood. Perennial; used for medicinal purposes. Beneficial to poultry and should be planted in every poultry yard..... 5c 20c



Sweet Basil.

LEADING FLOWER SEEDS

Many Other Varieties of Flower Seeds Supplied Promptly.

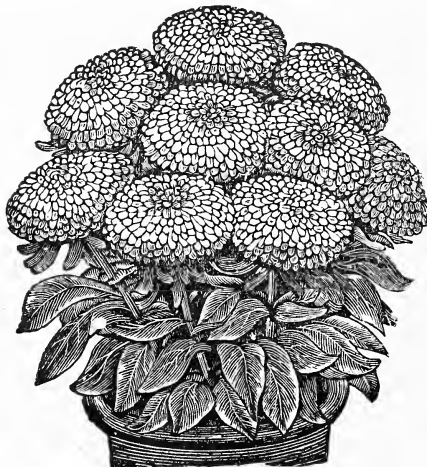
ALYSSUM SWEET.

A favorite flower for bouquets; white; very fragrant and producing a succession of bloom through the summer and until after severe frosts. Always wanted when a bouquet is made. Height 1 foot. Hardy annual.

Alyssum Maritimum.

Pkt. 5c.

ASTER.



No family of plants bears such distinct marks of progress as the Aster, and none are more eagerly sought. An almost endless variety, always reliable.

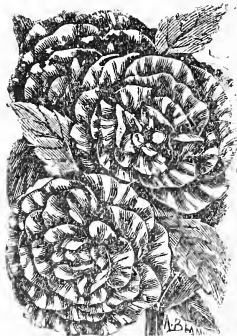
For best results sow seed early indoors, then transplant to open ground.

Good Mixed. Of tall varieties, many kinds, Pkt. 5c.

Comet or Branching A handsome and very distinct variety, resembling Japanese Chrysanthemums. Half dwarf. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON.

(*Centaurea Cyanus.*)



Balsam.

A showy annual of easy culture, flowering freely with a great variety of colors. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 5c.

BALSAM.

(Ladies' Slipper, Touch-me-not.)

Magnificent plants, producing their gorgeous masses of beautiful, brilliant-colored flowers in the greatest profusion.

Balsam, Double Tall. Fine mixed. A particularly fine strain of Balsam. Pkt. 5c

CARNATION.

The carnation has always been one of the most esteemed for the garden. Sow under glass in green house or hot bed, and when of sufficient size transplant two feet apart each way. Pkt. 10c.

CANARY BIRD FLOWER.

One of the best climbing plants, with graceful foliage of a delicate shade of green, with small yellow flowers, which, when half expanded, have a fanciful resemblance in shape of canary birds. Height 8 feet. Half hardy annual. Pkt. 10c.

CASTOR BEANS (*Ricinus*).

Plant of tropical appearance, that should have a place in every garden affording the requisite space. The stalks of the plant are of brownish red; the leaves are very large, palmate and striking elegant. Height 6 to 10 feet. Tender annual. Pkt. 5c.

CANDYTUFT.

One of the most popular hardy annuals, almost equally so as Sweet Alyssum. Like it is one of the easiest culture and grown for a variety of purposes almost all the year round.

White.
Mixed.

Pkt. 5c.
Pkt. 5c.



CANNA.

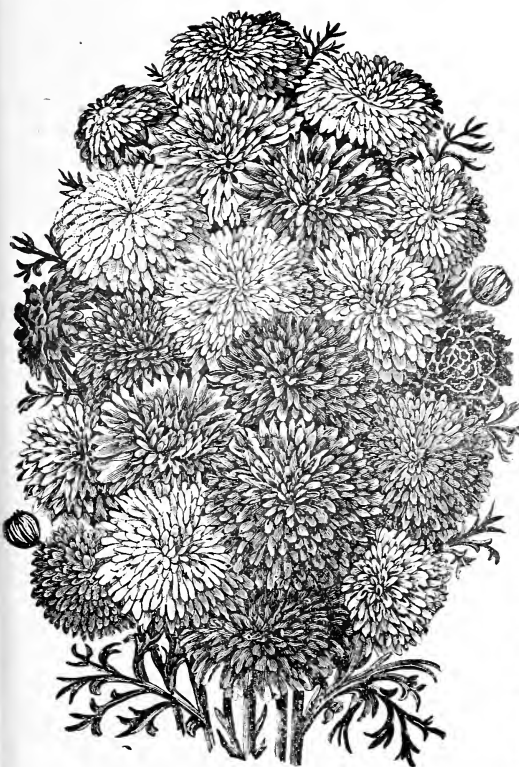
Stately plants, with foliage of elegant growth, presenting a luxuriant and tropical appearance, and much employed in ornamental planting, when planted in clumps of 4 or 5 contrasting colors are very effective. The seeds should be cut at one of the ends about 1-16 inch and then soaked in warm water for 24 hours. Tender perennial. Pkt. 5c.

CONVOLVULUS (Morning Glory).

All will recognize this as the most popular annual in cultivation, for in this tribe is included the well-known morning glory. The minor varieties are largely used and well suited for bedding. Half hardy annuals.

Tall. Very fine mixed
Dwarf. Height 1 foot

Pkt. 5c
Pkt. 5c.

**EARLY ANNUAL CHRYSANTHEMUM.**

For early flowering the plants can be raised by sowing the seed early in the house or frame and planting them out when the weather is favorable; or the seeds can be sown in an open seed-bed, or where the plants are to stand, provided the plants are thinned out to 8 or 12 inches apart.

Mixed Colors.

Pkt. 5c.

COSMOS.

Of very rapid growth and make large bushes, fully five feet high, which are a mass of elegant foliage until they bloom in August. From September until November each plant is covered with hundreds of showy blossoms, two inches in diameter, pure white, flesh color, charming light pink and deep rose, each with a bright yellow center.

All Colors Mixed.

Pkt. 5c.

CYPRESS VINE (*Ipomoea Quamoclit*).

One of the most beautiful climbers: fine, delicate cut foliage, dotted with small, scarlet, starshaped flowers. For covering pillars, trellis work, etc., is not surpassed for grace and beauty. Height, 8 feet. Tender annual.

Mixed Colors.

Pkt. 5c.

Cock's Comb.

A highly ornamental plant, producing crested heads of flowers, somewhat resembling a cock's comb. There are many colors and shapes, but the scarlet, and crimson ones are the most brilliant and rich.

Mixed Colors.

Pkt. 10c.

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR.

(*Ipomoea purpurea*, Tall, Morning Glory.)

This well known annual is one of the most popular climbers. Of rapid growth, soon covering a fence or trellis with abundant foliage and bright flowers. A great variety of colors and shades. Height 10 feet. Hardy annual.

Mixed Colors.

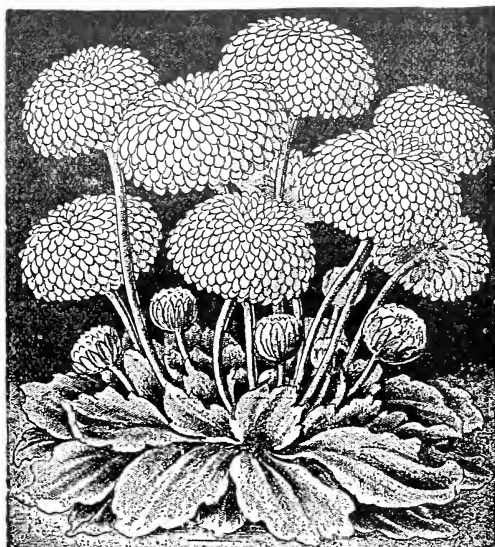
Pkt. 5c. oz. 15c.

CONVOLVULUS MINOR.

(Dwarf Morning Glory.)

A trailing procumbent plant with flowers of rich shades in blue in some instances rivaling the pansy in richness of color, finely shaded with yellow and white. In bloom from July until after severe frosts. Height 10 inches. Half hardy annual.

Pkt. 5c.

**DAISY.**

Sow early in hotbed and, when large enough, transplant to rich, cool, partially shaded situation. Set the plants six inches apart. Roots can be divided at any time. Flowers are most abundant in spring. Tender perennial, six inches high.

Double mixed, very fine.

Pkt. 10c.

DIANTHUS CHINENSIS (Indian Pink).

This magnificent tribe is one of the most satisfactory that can be raised from seed. *Dianthus Chinensis* and varieties are known as Indian Pinks, perhaps one of the most beautiful classes of plants existing.

Mixed.

Pkt. 5c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy).

Very profuse blooming plants of extremely rich and beautiful colors; height one foot. Hardy annuals.

Very fine Mixed.

Pkt. 5c.

FORGET-ME-NOT (*Myosotis Alpestris*).

This beautiful little flower is too well known to require description or recommendation. The delicate blue flowers appear all summer. Height 6 inches. Hardy perennial.

Pkt. 10c.

FOUR O'CLOCK or MARVEL OF PERU.

Old-fashioned but none the less beautiful on that account. The plants are large and require four feet space; make a pretty hedge. Some of the varieties have beautifully variegated leaves. Will grow in any common garden soil.

Mixed Colors.

Pkt. 5c.

GOURDS.

A great variety of curiously formed and marked fruits; the vines are of rapid growth and with luxuriant foliage; adapted for covering screens, arbors, etc. Height 10 to 20 feet. Tender annual.

Fine Mixed

Pkt. 5c.

HELIOTROPE.

A well known popular green house plant, fine for bedding, vases or baskets and exquisite for pot culture in winter. Flowers purple, borne in trusses, and exceedingly fragrant. Height, 1 foot. Half hardy perennial.

Pkt. 10c.

HOLLYHOCK.

A great variety of brilliant colors, combining richness and delicacy in a remarkable degree; flowers large and densely double, remaining a long time in bloom. Is one of the best and most ornamental of the perennials. Height, 5 feet.

Mixed Colors

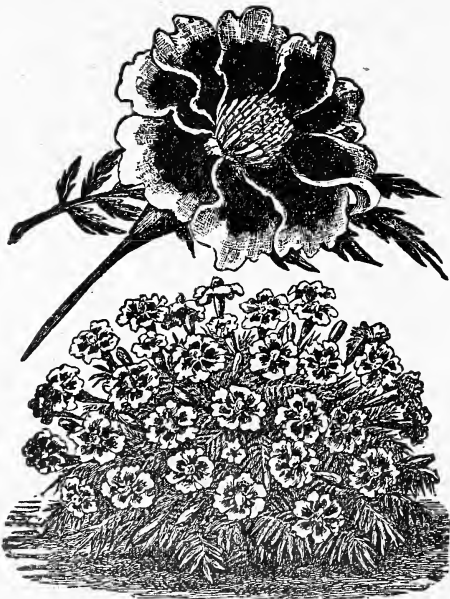
Pkt. 10c.

LARKSPUR (Delphinium).

A fine variety of colors—shades of blue, red and others striped and mottled. The flowers are produced in spikes, which are continually pushing out from the main stem and branches, furnishing an abundance of bloom through the season. When grown in vases makes a fine display. Height, 2 feet. Hardy annual.

Double Mixed

Pkt. 5c.

MARIGOLD.

The Marigold has been an inhabitant of the flower garden from time immemorial, and where a rich display of bloom is desired, is almost indispensable. Half hardy annual; bloom till frost.

African, Double Tall. Very fine mixed, Pkt. 5c.

French, Double Dwarf. Very fine mixed, Pkt. 5c.

MIGNONETTE ((Reseda.))

A well known hardy annual, producing dense, semi-globular heads of exceedingly fragrant flowers, borne on spikes three to six inches long. It is in bloom nearly the whole season, and the perfume is so fragrant that the whole atmosphere around is perfumed.

Roseda Odorata. Large flowering variety

Pkt. 5c.

Golden Queen. Golden yellow

Pkt. 5c.

NASTURTIIUM.

These will always be valuable summer flowering plants. They flower better, however, in a poor, rocky soil, as a rich one has a tendency to make them "run to leaf." The "Tom Thumb" varieties are splendid bedding sorts. Tender annuals.

Dwarf or Tom Thumb. Fine mixed

Pkt. 5c.

Tall, finest mixed

Pkt. 5c.

PANSY.

These lovely flowers are favorites with all, not only for the brilliancy and variety of their colors, but for the durability of their bloom. Seeds may be sown in open ground in the spring or summer or in hot beds early in the spring. The ground cannot be too rich, coolness and moisture are necessary. Transplant them when an inch high. Hardy biennial; four inches high.

Good Mixed

Pkt. 5c.

German Mixed

Pkt. 10c.

White, with dark center

Pkt. 10c.

Black, King of Blacks

Pkt. 10c.

Yellow, a beautiful clear yellow

Pkt. 10c.

Blue, azure blue

Pkt. 10c.

Purple, deep royal bronze

Pkt. 10c.

One packet of each of the above seven

for 50c.

Trimardeau, finest mixed

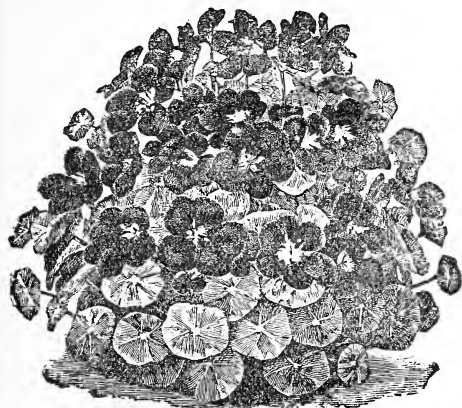
Pkt. 10c.

PETUNIA.

Most valuable plants, succeeding well almost anywhere. They are particularly showy in beds or masses, and are universal favorites on account of their richness of colors, fragrance and continued blooming.

Extra Fine Mixed Pkt. 5c.

Petunia Hybrida. Double. Large, flowering, striped, mixed; very fine strain, with large perfect flower Pkt. 25c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

Phlox Drummondii is one of the very finest of annual plants, and stands almost unrivaled for profusion of color. The seeds can be planted in the open ground in the autumn or spring, or plants may be started in a hot-bed and transplanted. Give good, rich ground, and set plants six inches apart each way. Hardy annual; one foot high.

Fine Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

POPPY.

Hardy annual of quick growth and producing large, brilliant colored flowers, growing freely in any garden; produces a fine effect in clumps or beds.

Double and Single. Mixed Pkt. 5c.

Fairy. Double, fine mixed Pkt. 5c.

PORTULACCA. (Moss Rose.)

Beautiful and popular hardy annuals of the easiest culture, luxuriating in an exposed, sunny situation, and producing throughout the summer their flowers of almost every hue in the greatest profusion. The double Portulacca is one of the finest annuals in cultivation. Six inches high.

Single, fine mixed Pkt. 5c.

Grandiflora Flora Pleno. Fine double mixed. Pkt. 10c.

STOCKS. (Gilliflower).

To have them bloom early, start in hotbed and transplant when small into pots, and turn out in June to open border. They will blossom late in the season if planted in open ground. Hardy annual; one foot high.

German, Ten Weeks. Double; very fine mixed. Pkt. 10c.

SWEET WILLIAM.

The seed can be planted very early in the spring in open ground, and will blossom the following autumn, or it can be sown in August and will make fine blooming plants for spring. The plants will bloom several years, but young plants will bloom better, and seeds should be sown every year. Hardy perennial; one and a half feet high.

Double, mixed Pkt. 5c.
Single, mixed Pkt. 5c.

SWEET SULTAN (Centaurea Moschata).

A handsome annual with fragrant flowers, borne on long, slender stems. Their fragrance and habits of growth adapt them finely for bouquets. In bloom from July till October. Height 2 feet.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c.

VERBENA.

Flowers perfectly well from seed sown in the spring. If started in the house in pots in the winter they will bloom sooner, but if sown in open ground in May they will bloom in August. Each plant will require a space of four feet. Tender perennial trailer; one foot high.

Fine Mixed. Pkt. 5c.
Mammoth Hybrida. Extra choice, mixed Pkt. 10c.

"WILD FLOWER GARDEN" (or Mixture of All Kinds of Flower Seeds.)

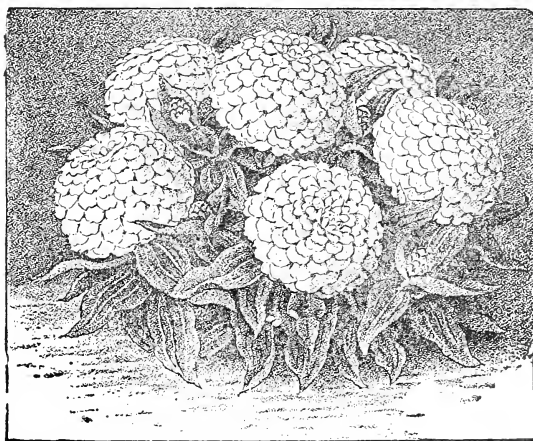
The seeds we offer of the "Wild Flower Garden" are a mixture of over 150 different varieties, and being mixed can be offered at a much less price than when sold in separate packets. No one not having such a bed, can form an idea of its beauty, the different seasons of bloom insuring something new almost every day.

Large Pkt. 10c.

WILD CUCUMBER (Eschinochytis Lobata).

Ornamental climbing cucumbers with curious fruit, remarkable for its luxuriance and rapidity of growth. Height, 15 feet. Half-hardy annual.

Pkt. 5c.

ZINNIA ELEGANS (Youth and Old Age).

A very showy plant with large double flowers, which, when fully expanded, form hemispherical heads, become densely imbricated, and might easily be mistaken for dwarf Dahlias. Half-hardy annual; one and one-half feet high.

Double. Mixed; saved from selected flowers. Pkt. 5c.

Sweet Peas

PRICES, 5c. per packet. 6 packets for 25c. 10c. per ounce. 3 one-ounce packages for 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00. Postpaid except where otherwise priced.

WHITE.

Emily Henderson. A persistent bloomer.
Blanch Burpee. A splendid pure white variety.

Sadie Burpee. An improvement on either above whites, being very large with a hooded form.

PINK:

Lady Penzance. An attractive orange pink with a medium hooded blossom.

Lady Marie Currie. Fine orange pink, of intense color, splendid for cutting.

Katherine Tracy. A soft but brilliant pink.

Lovely. A delicate shell tinged with yellow; often four flowers on stem.

Apple Blossom. A bright rose pink.

Prima Donna. A lovely shade of soft pink, very vigorous, usually four blossoms to a stem.

Modesty. White, with a tint of pink on the edges.

PINK AND WHITE.

Early Blanche Ferry. This is the standard among florists, as it has no rival for forcing. Our strain is the "earliest of all," and is very early.

ROSE.

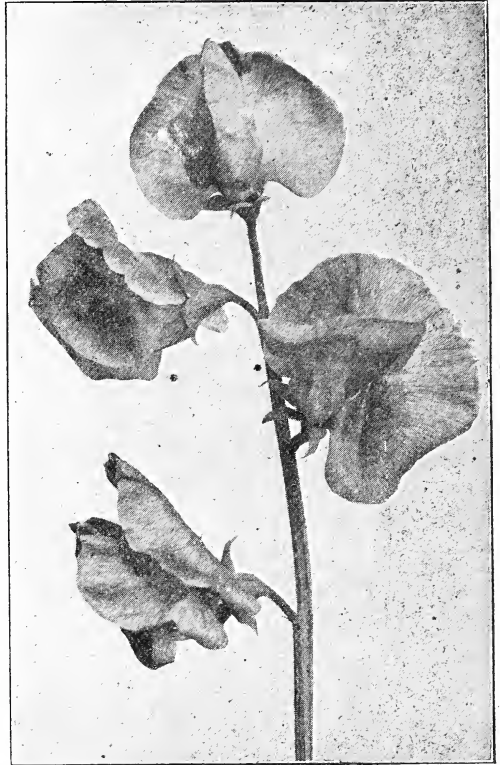
Her Majesty. Large Hooded flowers, with usually four to a stem.

SCARLET.

Salopian. Very bright scarlet with large flower.

Cardinal. Intense crimson scarlet.

Mars. A large and well-formed scarlet.



YELLOW.

Mrs. Eckford. Beautifully shaded. Very vigorous grower.

VARIEGATED.

Gray Friar. Watered purple on white ground.

Dorothy Tennant. Rosy purple, large size.

Juanita. Standard mauve, wings lavender, both striped.

America. Is a common scarlet, striped on white. Large open flowers.

MAROON.

Black Night. Very deep maroon, an improvement on Boreatton.

Monarch. Deep bronzy maroon and dark blue.

LAVENDER.

The New Countess. Delicate lavender, the finest in this color.

Lady Grisel Hamilton. Very large with long stems.

BLUE.

Captain of the Blues. Bright purple blue.

Countess of Cadogan. Flowers open a purple but soon change to a lilac blue.

Navy Blue. The large flowers are of a rich violet purple, with the effect of a dark navy blue.

MIXED.

Eckford's Hybrids. Mixed. Nothing better in a mixture of varieties and should not be compared with ordinary mixtures on the market. We mix all our named varieties.

Oz. 15c; 2 oz. pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c. 1b. \$1.00; 3 lbs. prepaid for \$2.75.

Light Colors only Mixed. From named varieties, mixed to order.

Oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c.

Grass Seeds for the Lawn

How to Make a Lawn

The soil of the proposed lawn should be thoroughly prepared. Let it all be thoroughly dug, harrowed and well pulverized, and finally raked to a smooth, even surface. Scatter over the surface of the ground, after sowing the seeds, if somewhat poor, a coating of rich well rotted manure, or of some good lawn fertilizers. We are always disposed to advocate a liberal quantity of seed, for the simple reason that the seed is a very small item of the expense of making a lawn, and that it is always desirable to have a thick close turf soon as possible. Finish off by rolling with a moderately heavy lawn roller, and patiently await results. If everything is favorable a nice green lawn about the first of August will be the result. Run the mower over it frequently and remove all obnoxious weeds. The first season the grass may be a little thin, but one season more will make it as thick and velvety as the best of turf. If the grass appears very thin in spots, sow on these a little more seed the following spring. Can be sown at any season of the year. One pound of mixed lawn grass will cover nicely one hundred and fifty square feet.

FANCY MIXED LAWN GRASS.
1 Pound package 30c.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. The old standard grass for pasture as well as lawns. Every farmer knows it and its good qualities. Sow about twenty-five to thirty pounds to the acre for meadows; for lawns eighty to one hundred pounds to the acre. Lb. 20c.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER. This thrives in any reasonably good soil. It is a low, creeping growth and is valuable in pasture mixtures. The greater per cent of demand in the West is for use in lawns. It adds much to the beauty of a velvety green lawn.

½ lb. pkg. 15c; ¼ lb. pkg. 25c; 1 lb. pkg. 45c.

Grass Seeds and Forage Plants

Ask for Prices for Large Quantity

Alfalfa

ALFALFA (*Medicago Sativa*). Alfalfa, or Lucerne, is a deep-rooted perennial plant, sending up numerous shoots, small and clover-like. Leaves pinnately foliage, leaflets, obviate-oblong, toothed; the flowers, instead of being a dense head as in clover, are in erect racemes; the corolla is a violet purple, and the many seeded pod is spirally coiled. The blossoms are rich in honey food. It does not thrive well in a compact clay soil or in any shallow soil having a clay bottom, but requires a sandy loam, the richer the better, such as abounds in all the valley lands of Colorado. Alfalfa flourishes up to an altitude of 7,500 feet above the level



of the sea, but at points higher it is likely to kill out before strong roots are secured. Alfalfa is essentially a dry land crop although proper irrigation is beneficial. The roots of alfalfa grow down a great distance and tap water supplies far beyond the reach of other plants. Alfalfa will not do well on wet soils, as here the weeds choke it out.

The first year, if sown early and a good stand is obtained one cutting; second year, two though some have extra good fortune to get three cuttings; third year thereafter, three and four crops, with a good aftergrowth re-winter pasture. Cut when in full bloom, no later, unless you want stalks instead of hay. Sow from 20 to 30 lbs. to an acre.

Lb. 20c.

Grass Seeds and Forage Plants—Continued

ALSIKE CLOVER. Resembles in growth and duration the Red Clover, but is hardier. It matures earlier and is recommended for high altitudes. Sow 5 to 8 pounds to an acre. **Lb. 25c.**



Red Clover.

RED CLOVER. This species is regarded as one of the most important of the whole genus, being valuable, not only as a foliage plant, but also for its fertilizing properties on the soil. It has very long and powerful tap-roots, and when these roots decay they add largely to the soil. As a forage plant it makes an excellent quality of hay, and can be cut at least twice a year. Sow 12 to 15 lbs. to the acre. **Lb. 25c.**

ORCHARD GRASS. It stands the drouth, grows well in the shade, does well in wet or poor ground, and is splendid to prevent wornout fields from washing. This grass furnishes excellent pasturage three weeks before any other, and after close grazing ten days' rest is sufficient for another growth. Cows fed on this will produce more and richer milk than on blue grass.

It is especially adapted for winter grazing, as it remains green all season. It is well suited to sow mixed with alfalfa; on an average of 12 lbs. orchard grass to 8 lbs. alfalfa seed. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre. **Lb. 20c.**

TIMOTHY. As a crop for hay Timothy is probably unsurpassed by any other grass. It is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. Being an early grass, it is well adapted to spring and summer grazing, and if the fall season is favorable it will grow sufficiently to furnish good fall grazing, too. Sow ten to twelve pounds to the acre. **Lb. 10c.**

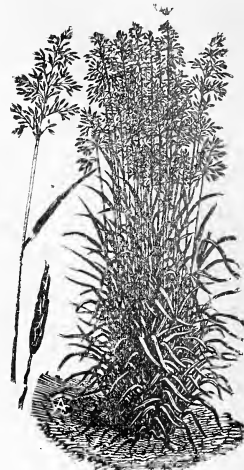
RED TOP. A valuable grass for moist soils. It is a good permanent grass, standing our climate as well as any other, and consequently well adapted to our pastures, in which it should be fed close, for if allowed to grow up to seed, the cattle refuse to eat it. On moist, rich soil, it will grow two feet, and on poor, gravelly soil, about half that height. It has been grown successfully even on "alkali" bottom lands, where other grasses have failed. Sow 15 to 20 lbs. clean seed to the acre. **Lb. 30c.**

BROME GRASS (Bromus Inermis).

This pre-eminent drouth-resisting grass stands at the head of all, and is destined to lead as the most satisfactory and valuable forage grass in all localities where arid soils demand a plant with ability to withstand drouth. Stands intense cold equally well. May be sown in autumn with winter wheat or in early spring. In southern states sow in February or March, preparing lands as for other grasses. Blooms

in north in June, and earlier in the southern states. For hog pasture, a mixture of *Bromus Inermis* and Alfalfa, where the latter succeeds well, is recommended. Sow thirty pounds per acre. **Lb. 20c.**

PERENNIAL ENGLISH RYE GRASS. As a pasture grass it grows quick and withstands drouth reasonably well. In the far west, also Old Mexico, it is used extensively for lawns. Our new seed is carefully cleaned and may be depended upon. For pasture sow in spring 25 to 30 pounds to the acre. For lawns 60 to 70 pounds per acre. **1 lb. 15c.**



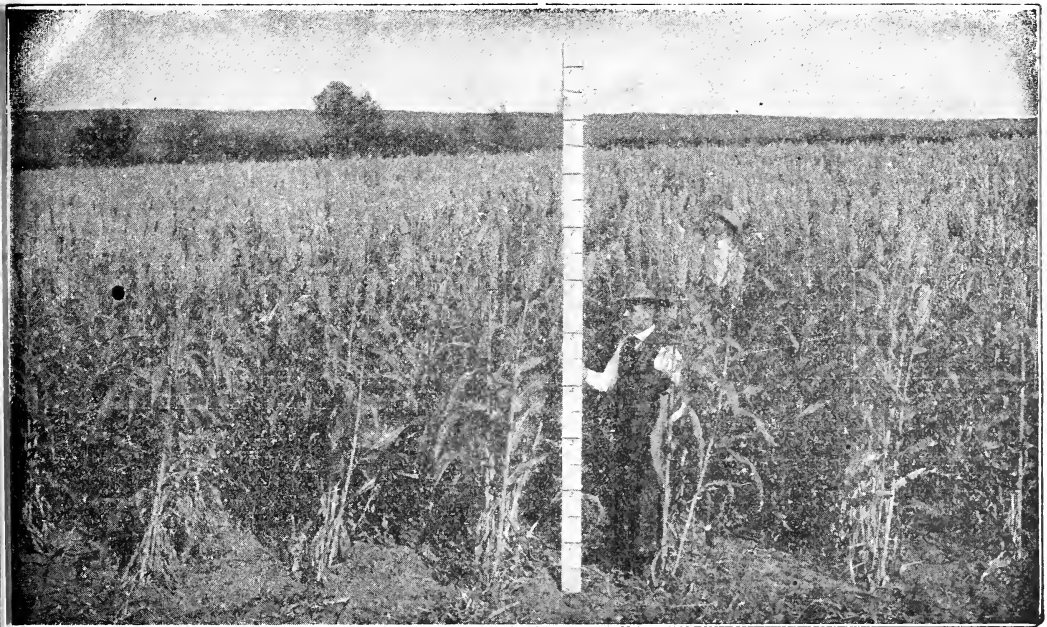
Bromus Inermis.

MEADOW FESCUE or ENGLISH BLUE GRASS. Grows two or three feet high, but never in large tufts like Orchard Grass. One of the earliest, most nutritious and productive of grasses. It is especially suitable for permanent pasture; thrives well, in all soils, but to best advantage on moist lands. Makes good hay and cattle thrive well on it, whether dry or in the green state. It succeeds well even in poor soil, and its roots penetrate the earth twelve to fifteen inches. It is not affected except by exceedingly dry weather. It is one of the hardiest of grasses after a good stand is secured; it will stand more freezing than most other varieties. Sow twenty to twenty-five pounds per acre. **Lb. 15c.**

SORGHUM or EARLY AMBER CANE. The great fodder crop for dairymen. Dairy farmers say that Early Amber Cane is the most valuable fodder plant in existence for their use. It is of the very best, tender, nutritious and greedily eaten by cattle, horses and hogs. Dairymen find that the cows will give more and richer milk from its use, and it is claimed that as high as 10 tons of green fodder have been grown per acre. It can be cut several times during the season if not allowed to get too high, and makes good, sweet hay. Sow 50 to 60 lbs. per acre. **Lb. 10c.**

WHITE KAFFIR CORN. It grows up from four to five feet high, making a straight, upright growth. It has a stalky stem, with enormous wide leaves. The stalks keep green and are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of sorghum, making excellent fodder either green or dried, which is highly relished by cattle and horses. The seeds head form at the top of each stalk, and as soon as these show the grain well, the joints next below the top send up a shoot which yields the second seed heads. For the grain, sow in rows three feet apart, three to five pounds of seed to the acre. For fodder sow 25 to 50 pounds, either broadcast or in drills. **Lb. 10c.**

Grass Seeds and Forage Plants—Continued



Field of Kaffir Corn.

RED KAFFIR CORN. This grows taller than the white; the stalks are slenderer, but more juicy and very leafy. The heads are long, slender, compact and grow very erect; they measure from one to two feet. The seed is red, smaller than the white, and rather hard and brittle. It does well on poor land and yields well. It ripens a little earlier than the white variety and yields much heavier. **Lb. 10c.**

DWARF ESSEX RAPE. Main standby of the English farmer in raising choice mutton. Perfectly hardy, and remarkable fattening properties. Easily grown. One acre will pasture thirty-six head two months and lambs will make a gain of from 8 to 12 lbs. per month. Pigs and cattle are also extremely fond of it. Sow in June. Rape should be fed in August, though if a first crop be cut about four inches from the ground, an aftergrowth would be useful later. Can be sown on wheat stubble, furnishing excellent pasture late in the fall. Broadcast, it takes 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre. In drills, 4 to 5 lbs. to the acre. **Per lb. 15c.**

MAMMOUTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER. Single heads measure fifteen to twenty-two inches in diameter, and contain an immense amount of seed, which is highly valued by all farmers and poultry breeders who have tried it as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. **Selected seed. lb. 10c.**

YELLOW MILO MAIZE. Stools from the ground like white Milo Maize, but not so much, and sends out shoots also from the joints. Seed heads grow to great size, often weighing 3-4ths of a pound, some times a full pound after ripe. On account of its branching habits this grain should be planted in rows 4 or 5 feet apart, and 2 to 3 feet in the drill, or 2 plants in a hill, 3 to 5 feet apart. **Lb. 10c.**

JERUSALEM CORN. It is pronounced then surest and best grain crop for dry countries and seasons, even better than Kaffir corn. Dourrha and Milo Maize. It grows about 3 feet high, makes one large head on main stalk and several smaller heads on side shoots that have been seen as high as eight heads on one stalk. The grains are pure white and nearly flat. Three pounds will plant one acre. **Lb. 10c.**

Millets

GERMAN MILLET. No other grass or forage plant has been able to produce the enormous yield of this plant. It has produced four to five tons of hay to the acre, and from seventy to eighty bushels of seed. Sow twenty-five to forty pounds to the acre. **Lb. 10c.**

MANITOBA or HOG MILLET. A very much prized peculiarity of this millet is that the seed ripens while the stem is yet green, thus if cut promptly can be threshed for the seed, while the hay, after being threshed will make excellent fodder. Sow same as other millet. **Lb. 10c.**

COMMON MILLET. It is an annual grass, with tender, juicy and luxuriant leaves, much relished by all kinds of stock; makes good hay. Sow 25 to 40 pounds to the acre. **Lb. 10c.**

NEW SIBERIAN or RUSSIAN MILLET. It is from two to three weeks earlier than the German Millet, is a much heavier cropper; the hay is much finer, stalks more elastic and grows much taller; it is rust proof and chinch bugs do not relish it; being of stooling habit it requires much less seed per acre. You should try it. **Lb. 10c.**

FIELD BEANS, PEAS AND COW PEAS

If by mail 8c per pound extra.

Field Beans

WHITE NAVY. The standard white beans of medium size. Plant in drills so as to cultivate with a horse. 25 to 30 lbs. enough to sow an acre. Lb. 10c

Get our prices on large quantities.

SOY BEAN. They are erect, growing from one to six stems or more branching out from near the ground and reaching a height of from one and a half to three and a half feet; seldom falling down. except in very rich loose ground. The branches are thickly studded with pods from the surface of the ground to the top; a single plant having sometimes as many as 200 pods containing from one to four beans, the usual number being three. The Soy Bean is a remarkable drouth resister, and will do comparatively as well on thin land. However, they respond very readily to plenty of moisture and good soil. Planting should not be done until the weather is warm—after corn planting. Soy Beans, as feed, takes the place of gluten meal. Feeding them to milch cows, or hogs, they have given astonishing results. If sown broadcast use one-half to one bushel per acre. We have the early Yellow, Late Mammoth; this last variety, however, hardly ever matures here, but is all right for the southern states:

Early Yellow Soy Beans.....	Lb. 10c
Late Mammoth Soy Beans.....	Lb. 10c

CASTOR BEANS. Are largely grown in our state and have paid well the past few years. Will do well on any good corn land. One bushel plants fifteen acres.

Field Peas

CULTURE. Field Peas deserve more general cultivation. They are equal to corn in fattening hogs and ready for feed several weeks earlier. Can be sown advantageously with oats or will do well alone. As a land fertilizer they are very beneficial. For such the crop should be plowed under when they begin to bloom. They will grow on most any kind of land.

White-Seeded Golden Vine.....	Pkt. 5c; 1b. 10c
Green Seeded Canada.....	Pkt. 5c; 1b. 10c

Ask for market prices on larger quantities.

Cow Peas

Cow peas belong to the bean family. They require a full season to mature. The seed or grain is ground and used for cattle feed; the stalk and leaves also make excellent fodder, fed green. Poor sandy land may be greatly improved by plowing under a crop of cow peas, and thus made into a fertile loam. Plant in a thoroughly pulverized soil. If wanted to plow under for manure, sow with grain drills a foot apart. If grown for fodder or for the seed, plant 3½ feet apart and cultivate thoroughly. The seed must not be sown until the soil has become thoroughly warm. Sow from ½ to 1½ bushels per acre. The New Era is especially recommended by the Kansas State Agricultural College as being the best for Kansas.

We carry the following varieties:

New Era.....	Lb. 10c
Black.....	Lb. 10c
Clay.....	Lb. 10c
Black-eyed.....	Lb. 10c
Whip-Poor-Will.....	Lb. 10c

Miscellaneous Field Seeds

SILVER HULLED BUCKWHEAT. An improved sort, much excelling the old common variety which it has about superceded with us. It blooms longer, matures sooner, and yields double the amount per acre. Husks thinner. Corners less prominent and seeds of a beautiful light gray color. Flour made of this variety is pronounced better and more nutritious than others. Lb. 10c

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT. A new variety that has been raised here with success. Early and very productive, with kernels twice the size of any other buckwheat, of a dark rich brown color and makes a superior flour. As it possesses a branching habit only half as much seed is required to plant an acre. Straw is very stiff and stands up well. Lb. 10c

CANARY SEED. As easily grown as wheat. Requires similar culture. 20 to 30 pounds to an acre. We are in the market for seed. Lb. 10c

FLAX SEED. Largely grown in this state for seed. Sow one-half to three-quarters bushel to the acre. Can furnish choice, re-cleaned seed any time at market price.

Feterita

Feterita was planted in any quantity for the first time last spring and the excellent way in which it went through the drouth of 1913 has brought it at once into very popular favor.

The two best features about Feterita are its wonderful ability to resist drouth and its earliness. It proved its ability to stand dry weather last summer when it made good yields and in some cases without any rain whatever. Some growers report that Feterita is fully thirty-five to fifty days earlier than Kaffir Corn and this also is a big advantage.

Feterita branches out from the stem and one plant will make as high as eight to ten heads. It also resists the attack of chinch bugs.

The grain of Feterita is similar to Milo but is pure white and also larger and softer. It does not shatter badly and yields up 80 bushels per acre.

Feterita is planted in rows like Kaffir or Milo using three to five pounds per acre and the crop is cultivated and harvested just like Milo.

We advise you to plant a good acreage to Feterita, and especially if you live in a region subject to extremely dry weather.

Price per packet 5c. per pound 20c, postpaid. Prices on larger quantities on application.

Sweet Clover

White Flowered (Melilotus alba)

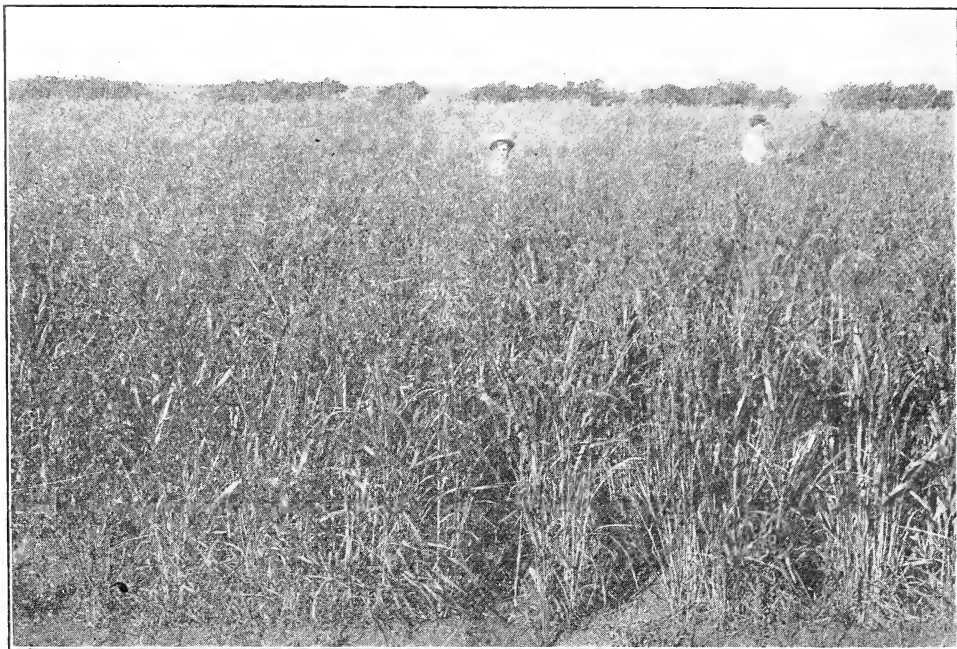
Sweet Clover has suddenly sprung into popular favor. For a long time it has been regarded as a pest, but now a place has been found for it and in its place it is a very valuable plant.

Sweet Clover is valuable because of its ability to grow and thrive on the poorest soil and the most baren places. It will not only thrive on soil that is too poor for any other crop, but will at the same time improve the soil it is growing on. It makes good hay and good pasture, although cattle do not take to it at first. It will also grow on moist soils.

The soil on which this is sown should be well prepared and especially well packed. It should be sown broadcast at the rate of about 20 to 25 lbs. of hulled seed per acre. It can be sown either in the fall or the spring.

We warn our customers to be sure and buy only the biennial Sweet Clover. There is also a yellow annual which is of very little value and can be bought very cheap.

Price per pound 30c.



SUDAN GRASS

Sudan Grass was introduced into the United States in 1909 from Sudan under the name of Garawi. One half pound of seed was received and the results were so very promising that plans were immediately made for testing it out thoroughly in all parts of the United States. As a result of these tests the Department of Agriculture reports that Sudan Grass will be of the greatest value in the central states, and especially in the parts of Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Colorado that are deficient in rainfall. These dry regions have no other satisfactory hay crop and Sudan Grass will be of immense value there.

Sudan Grass has all the good qualities of Johnson Grass and yet does not have the one objectionable feature of Johnson Grass. That is, the rootstalks by means of which Johnson Grass spreads out from year to year and becomes a pest and a menace to surrounding fields.

Sudan Grass is strictly an annual and dies each year like Millet and must be seeded again each spring. This makes it fit admirably into any system of rotation and while it does not benefit the soil like legumes it does afford a change in crop and this is a good thing for the soil. Sudan Grass is tall, reaching a height of from seven to nine feet. The stems are very small and are rarely thicker than a lead pencil. The plant stools wonderfully and produces under favorable conditions as many as 100 stalks from a single root.

It is the hay crop, however, which will be of far greater importance. Sudan Grass yields a good crop of first class hay. All stock relish the hay and thrive on it. The quality of Sudan Grass hay is much superior to Millet hay and is said to be equal to Timothy hay. Yields of from two to four tons per acre are common and under irrigation they run as high as eight to ten tons per acre.

SEEDING:—Sudan Grass should not be planted until the soil has become warm in the spring. Planting in cold soil only delays germination and dwarfs the early growth. It can be sown any time during the summer as a catch crop so long as 70 to 80 days intervene before the date of the first expected frost. Sudan Grass can be sown in rows 18 to 42 inches apart and cultivated like corn, or it can be drilled in with a grain drill or sown broadcast by hand. Seeded in rows 36 to 42 inches apart, 2 to 3 pounds per acre of good seed are sufficient. In rows 18 to 24 inches apart 4 to 6 pounds, and drilled or broadcast 16 to 24 pounds per acre are required.

HARVESTING:—Sudan Grass is easy to cut with a mower and cures readily, so that the haying process is much the same as that of millet or any other hay grass. Where it is harvested for seed an ordinary grain binder is best suited for handling the crop. When cut for hay it is best to cut just after full bloom, so that it will have as much time as possible for a second growth.

Price per pound.....75 cents.

[illegible]

ORDER SHEET

BAILEY & SONS CO. SALT LAKE CITY,
UTAH

Poultry Supplies, Stock Remedies, Seeds, Etc.

Amount Enclosed

Date Sent

Send to

Address

P. O. Box No.

R. F. D. No.

Freight, Express, Parcel Post

STATE HOW GOODS ARE TO BE SHIPPED

[illegible]



